

**NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**  
**Office of Archives and History**  
**Department of Cultural Resources**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Reynoldstown Historic District**

Winston-Salem, Forsyth County, FY2353, Listed 2/28/2008

Nomination by Langdon Oppermann

Photographs by Langdon Oppermann, June 2006



800 Block of Rich Avenue



814 Graham Avenue



853 Cameron Avenue



Cameron Avenue Bridge

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name                      Reynoldstown Historic District

other names/site number      Cameron Park

2. Location

street & number      Portions of 800 and 900 blocks of Camel, Cameron, Graham,                      N/A ☐ not for publication  
                                 Jackson, and Rich avenues and E. Tenth Street, and Cameron  
                                 Avenue bridge over Falling Branch

city or town              Winston-Salem                                              N/A ☐ vicinity

state      North Carolina              code      NC              county      Forsyth                      code      067              zip code      27101

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set for in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☒ statewide ☐ locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See Continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
I hereby certify that the property is:		
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain:)		



Reynoldstown Historic District  
Name of Property

Forsyth County, North Carolina  
County and State

## 5. Classification

### Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private  
☐ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

### Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

### Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
183	38	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
184	38	Total

### Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

### Number of Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

Domestic/Single dwelling

Domestic/multiple dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure

Transportation/road related

### Current Functions

(Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

Domestic/single dwelling

Domestic/multiple dwelling

Domestic/secondary structure

Transportation/road-related

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Tudor Revival

Colonial Revival

Other: Minimal Traditional

### Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; Cinderblock

walls Weatherboard; Shingle; Aluminum; Brick;  
Concrete

roof Asphalt; Metal

other

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Reynoldstown Historic District

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** moved from its original location.
- ☐ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Engineering

Ethnic Heritage: Black

### Period of Significance

1919 to 1949

### Significant Dates

1919

1931

1937

### Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Unknown

### Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

### Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ Previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

### Primary location of additional data:

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State Agency
- ☐ Federal Agency
- ☐ Local Government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Reynoldstown Historic District  
Name of Property

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## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 41

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>17</u>	<u>569665</u>	<u>3996075</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>17</u>	<u>570175</u>	<u>3996075</u>

C	<u>17</u>	<u>570175</u>	<u>3995835</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>17</u>	<u>569995</u>	<u>3995610</u>

☐ See continuation sheet

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Langdon Edmunds Oppermann, Historic Preservation Planning		
organization		date	August 2007
street & number	1500 Overbrook Ave	telephone	336/721-1949
city or town	Winston-Salem	State	NC zip code 27104

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

#### Continuation Sheets

#### Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

#### Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

### Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name	Multiple private		
street & number		telephone	
city or town		state	zip code

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listing. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*)

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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Forsyth County, North Carolina

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### DESCRIPTION

Sloping to the southwest towards the small creek named Falling Branch, the Reynoldstown neighborhood is distinctive for its alternating pattern of 1920s and 1940s houses that reflect the two stages of its development. Reynoldstown was a planned residential development of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company (RJR). Approximately one-half mile north of I-40 business and a mile east of US 52, it is a grid street neighborhood of about ten blocks between East Eighth and East Tenth streets. Houses generally face the six north-south streets, which are, from west to east, Jackson, Graham, Gray, Cameron, Rich, and Camel avenues. The district is a pleasant, mostly single-family neighborhood with streets of well-designed houses and yards, both large and small, many with the city's characteristic stone walls and steps. Together they create a fluid and harmonious area despite reduced maintenance in recent years.

The Reynoldstown neighborhood is distinguished from its surroundings on all sides by changes in land use and by a documented pattern of historic development. To the north above Tenth Street are residences located in an area that was not part of the Reynolds Company's development, many of them large 1980s houses. To the east is an unrelated 1950s development on curving Ferrell Avenue, a deviation from the grid plan of Reynoldstown. A small tributary of Brushy Fork Creek, identified as Falling Branch on early maps, was a strong influence on the initial development of the neighborhood, forming a bridged entrance and natural boundary on the south and west. South of the stream is unassociated land and the four-lane New Walkertown Road, and to the west beyond the trees of Falling Branch is undeveloped land, today a city recreation area. The south end of Jackson Avenue was still unopened on the 1949 Sanborn Map.

The neighborhood was developed initially in 1919 and 1920, made up of frame bungalows with large side yards. A major ownership change in 1938 created an alternating pattern of later houses between the bungalows. The district contains representative and well-detailed one- and one-and-half-story frame bungalows, a few well-designed Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival style houses, and several small minimal traditional houses. The district is heavily dominated by single-family residences and is residential only; a store at the south edge was demolished decades ago.

The district contains a total of 222 resources. It is wholly residential in character, containing 194 residences of which only one, a four-unit apartment house, is not a house. Of the residences, 174 are contributing and twenty are noncontributing. There are twenty-seven outbuildings; nine of these are contributing and eighteen are noncontributing, and one contributing bridge of statewide significance.

The lot pattern is fairly consistent throughout Reynoldstown. Houses are oriented towards the north-south streets, called avenues. For the most part, the more substantial houses are found along the higher eastern streets and the smaller houses, built closer together, are on Jackson and Graham avenues. The westernmost streets are lower, closer to the stream and similar in topography to the "bottoms" where many of the city's African Americans lived. The lowest was the street designated for Reynolds's black workers, whereas the higher streets to the east were for white employees. Most lots are fifty feet wide, with several exceptions; lots on Gray Avenue are wider, with a width of sixty feet. Lots on the west side

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of Cameron and east side of Rich are deeper than others in the neighborhood. Apparently because the block of Ninth Street between Jackson and Graham was never opened, in 1972 it was parceled into four lots with the small adjoining lot to the north or south added to each corner property.

### Residences

The earliest buildings in the district date from about 1920. On every street and every block in the district there are houses of this period. All are of frame construction. Most of these buildings are one-story bungalows, often with shingle siding or weatherboarded with shingled gable ends. These typically are side-gabled or cross-gabled buildings with false knee braces at the gable ends and exposed rafter ends at the eaves. A variety of wood porch supports, many on brick piers, are used to individualize these houses. Modern sidings cover many weatherboarded buildings in the district today, but often leave shingled gable ends exposed.

The popularity of the bungalow style was a result of widespread pattern books and popular magazines with a national distribution. Bungalows in many cities during this period were made from nationally-available plans. One of these was the Minter Homes Company; it provided completely pre-cut packages of lumber and detailing to be assembled by local labor, and several of Reynoldstown's bungalows were Minter houses.<sup>1</sup> A particularly fine example of a larger bungalow is at 812 Rich Avenue. It is a side-gabled bungalow with inset full-front porch supported by paired and shingled square wood posts on shingled bases. The house is three bays wide with a central entrance and a central false dormer above. While some similar houses are weatherboarded, this house is wood shingled with false knee braces at upper gable ends. This is a house provided by Minter Homes; there are several variations of this design in the neighborhood, and it is similar to houses in the Erlanger Mill Village, south of Winston-Salem in Lexington, North Carolina, although no documentation to date has identified Erlanger's as Minter houses.<sup>2</sup> Other Reynoldstown examples include 851 and 918 Cameron Avenue, 820 and 828 Rich Avenue, and 833 and 851 Gray Avenue.

Even smaller bungalows were comfortable houses, well-proportioned and ornamented with porches and a "livable" flow to their floor plans. A typical house design from the first phase of Reynoldstown is a front-gabled bungalow with an inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay. These are generally supported by square wood posts, often paired, on brick piers with cast stone caps. Weatherboards or wood shingles, false knee braces, and exposed rafter ends are common details. A mostly unaltered example of this house design is at 829 Cameron Avenue. Other examples are at 857 Camel Avenue and 810 Gray Avenue. These are also believed to be Minter Homes houses due to their consistency of design, number, and similarity to drawings in a limited collection of Minter designs.

<sup>1</sup>See discussion of Minter Homes Co. in Section 8.

<sup>2</sup>Personal communication with Heather Fearnbach.



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On Jackson and Graham avenues is a house type not found on other streets in the historic district. These are hipped with hipped-roofed central dormer and an inset corner porch. Most had narrow weatherboards and decorative sawn brackets at the eaves. The porches were supported by simple paired wood posts with minor stickwork decoration at the upper section between the two posts. Jackson Avenue was for black employees, and Graham, like the rest of Reynoldstown, was for white employees but with smaller houses than most. Jackson Avenue also differs from the neighborhood in its distribution of houses. Every lot on Jackson was developed in the 1920 first phase of houses with no vacant or side lots for yards. Because it had no lots available for the second phase of development, it alone retains its original pattern of houses and period of development.

The second phase of building in Reynoldstown was from 1937 to the mid-1940s. This was the result of the sale of the Reynolds Company's houses to private owners during this time. These privately-built houses represent the popular styles of that period and both large and modest houses. The change in the neighborhood's land ownership coincided with changes in the nation's domestic architecture as building materials and styles changed. The larger houses from this period are on Cameron Avenue, where a few well-developed examples of the Tudor Revival style were built. The house at 906 Cameron Avenue was built in 1938 by Dr. Ashley L. Cromwell, a successful African American dentist, as part of Reynoldstown's second phase of construction. It is a large two-story brick-veneered Tudor Revival with complex steep cross-gable roofs, large shed dormer to south side and front-gabled dormer. The house has a brick-arched porch inset on one side and a prominent front brick chimney with stone and basketweave accents and basketweave cap.

More typical are the many minimal traditional houses built at this time. These are found on most streets with the exception of Jackson Avenue. These minimal traditional houses were in contrast to their stylish bungalow predecessors; generally they are "box-like" side-gabled frame houses with only a stoop or small entrance porch, different in scale from the bungalows. Several have a minor nod to the Tudor Revival style with a conspicuous, if simple, front chimney. In another neighborhood the minimal traditional houses might be considered intrusions; however, they are significant here as they reflect the change in ownership and the change in race in Reynoldstown's developmental history. A few Colonial Revival-style houses also were built, including those at 800 and 914 Cameron Avenue, built in 1938 and 1941.

The 1938 survey plat created for the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company's sale of lots shows the parceled area's extending south to the north side of today's Temple Street. The area east of Rich and south from Temple Street, including the southern part of Camel Avenue and today's Ferrell Street, was not parceled, but was labeled "Reserved." Reynolds built no houses on Temple Street or the south end of Camel Avenue. The Reynolds Company's burn pile was in this area near Camel Avenue. The three ca. 1920 houses built by Reynolds at the south end of Rich Avenue had all been demolished by 1949 and later redeveloped.

Several houses were constructed in the neighborhood in the 1950s after the district's distinct second phase

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of development; they differ from the character of the district both historically and architecturally. The concentration on design that had been so much a part of pre-World War II architecture was not in evidence in the housing built after the war. The 1950s houses were built in the district in part because the post-war recovery and stimulation of the economy encouraged such construction, and also because parcels of land became available for development, especially in the southern part of the neighborhood. There was little construction in Reynoldstown after 1960. Building permit applications in the city's records concentrated on reroofing, repairs and construction of garages. Although the neighborhood was always maintained and most of the large houses well cared for, the neighborhood in the last two decades has suffered; it might now be re-emerging. Its significance as a cohesive district of historic architecture is recognized and it is trying to attract younger residents.

### Outbuildings

It is mostly garages which make up the collection of outbuildings in the district. Most are simple, therefore difficult to date. The typical example is a small, gable-front frame building covered with weatherboards. Of the twenty-seven outbuildings, only nine are contributing while eighteen are noncontributing. A few later houses have a built-in garage beneath the house.

### Walls, alleys, and the bridge

The neighborhood is unified by traditional urban landscape elements of the early twentieth century, most notably its pedestrian-friendly features such as concrete sidewalks with grassy strips, granite curbing, and stone retaining walls. These are similar to the city's West End and Washington Park neighborhoods. The only alleys in Reynoldstown are the two behind the lots on both sides of the 800 block of Cameron Avenue, each serving the back yards of two streets. They are shown on a 1917 map and on early tax maps, although they are not delineated on the 1921 or 1949 Sanborn maps. The east alley, between Cameron and Rich avenues, remains intact and in active use today, running from Eighth Street to Ninth Street. The western alley is between Cameron and Gray avenues. This alley is evident from the north end on Ninth Street, although not in use as an alley. The south end on Mt. Zion Place is a bank heavily overgrown with kudzu and volunteer undergrowth, unrecognizable as an alley.

The bridge on Cameron Avenue, south of Eighth Street and crossing Falling Branch, is of significance. It was built in 1920 by the Reynolds Company to serve as the main entrance to Reynoldstown and appears to be among the earliest extant examples of its construction type in the eastern United States. It is discussed at the beginning of the Cameron Avenue entries in the inventory.

### Integrity Assessment

The district has few intrusions. Over the years renovations have altered numerous dwellings, as cast metal "wrought iron" posts replaced original wood porch supports, vinyl windows replaced wooden, and asbestos, aluminum and vinyl sidings have been applied. Most of these altered houses, however, retain

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sufficient integrity to evoke their historic character and contribute to the architectural character of Reynoldstown. Three houses have been moved into the neighborhood and two have been built within the last few years; however, the designs of most are not inconsistent with the architectural styles of the district.

### INVENTORY LIST

- Properties are listed alphabetically by street name and by block face number. All houses are frame unless stated otherwise.
- All 1919-1920 buildings were built by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, as explained in Section 8.
- Where unknown, dates are estimated using design, Sanborn Maps, city directories, deeds and plats, and secondary sources such as oral history provided by current and former residents.
- All buildings are categorized in the inventory entries as Contributing (C) or Non-contributing (N/C) based on the following criteria: Buildings built after the period of significance are non-contributing due to age. Pre-1949 buildings are non-contributing if they have been altered substantially. Buildings that have been moved into the neighborhood are non-contributing if they caused the demolition of a contributing building, if they were built after the period of significance, or if they do not contribute architecturally to the historic district. Buildings moved into the district are determined to be contributing if they are architecturally compatible with the fabric of the district and did not play a role in damage to its character through demolition or other means.
- A preliminary architectural survey was conducted in 1993; certain entries identify changes made to some houses since that time.
- Sources are noted following each entry. CD=city directories; SM=Sanborn maps; TM=Early tax maps and associated deed references.
- Construction dates: 2Q = second quarter of the twentieth century; 3Q = third quarter of the twentieth century; 4Q = fourth quarter of the twentieth century

### INVENTORY

**Camel Avenue** Identified as C Ave in 1920, Camel Ave by 1921 with current numbering system.  
Address Date Status

836	2004	N/C	Front-gabled house with front-gabled projecting porch, 3 bays wide, vinyl German siding, snap-in 6/6 sash. Previous house on this site built by RJ Reynolds Company ca.1920; 2 rooms and bath added 1946 by owner James W. Westbrooks. House later demolished. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 9/25/46 \$1,000).
839	by 1919	C	Cross-gabled bungalow with inset corner porch, false knee braces. House, soffits, porch posts and balustrade and surrounds all covered by vinyl siding, aluminum

Camel Avenue

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- awnings, 5-light transom, paired windows, replacement 1/1 windows. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were Asa T. Lee (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Millie M. (both white). They moved here from Trade St. and stayed until 1933, the last white residents on Camel Ave. First black occupants were Rufus S. Johnson (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Gertrude in 1934. First private owners were John M. Adams (traffic manager, Safe Bus Co.) and wife Ada by 1938. (CD, TM, SM)
- 842    1920    C    Largely intact house. Front-gabled bungalow with offset front-gabled projection, cross gable at rear, false knee braces and exposed rafter ends, 6/6 and paired windows, engaged shed porch on north side supported by square brick posts and brick balustrade with cast stone cap. House has wood shingle siding with weatherboarded balustrade around whole house beneath windowsill level, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Walter Anderson, tobacco worker, and wife Ora (both white). First black tenants were Mack Jacobs (tobacco worker) and wife Fannie in 1932. First private owner, 1938, was Clara E. Durrah (black tobacco worker RJR) who lived at 615 N. Chestnut St. and rented to black tenants. (CD, TM, SM)
- 843    ca 1941    C    Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), central entrance, front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor on brick foundation, 6/1 windows, paired windows, German siding, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney, ribbon of 4/4 windows on rear of south side, perhaps an enclosed porch. Walter L. Penn (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Eva, both black, bought this lot in 1941 with William H. Wilson. The Penns were living here by 1941. (CD, TM, SM)
- 846    ca 1941    C    Front-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, metal-paned windows on front, 6/1 windows on sides, front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, aluminum siding, aluminum awnings, composition shingle roof, exterior brick chimney on north side, brick foundation, stuccoed retaining wall. Rayfield Evans (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Rosa B., both black, bought this lot in 1938, built house in 1940-1941 and were living here by 1942. They moved here from E. 18th St. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg permit 11-1-40, \$1,950 contractor was Royal Puryear & Sons)
- 849    ca 1940    N/C    Side-gabled minimal traditional house, altered with replacement 1/1 vinyl windows with vinyl surrounds on front and sides, replacement shutters, asbestos  
Camel Avenue

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siding. 3 bays wide, central entrance, false front gable over door, no porch, concrete stoop, composition shingle roof.

- 850    ca 1919    C        Side-gabled bungalow with full-front inset porch supported by replacement metal porch supports, false knee braces and exposed rafter ends, central gable dormer, shingled and with horizontal vents, 4 bays wide, flared-base Craftsman door surround, 6/6 windows, paired windows on side, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, central brick chimney with cast stone cap, cinder block retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were William T. Sink and wife Alice L. (both white). First black tenants, 1932, were Samuel Good (tobacco worker) and wife Josephine. First private owners, 1938, were George Carl Booie (agent for N. C. Mutual Life Ins. Co., a black company) and wife Mary, both black. (CD, TM, SM)
- 851    ca 1940    C        Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), central entrance, replacement sash, front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, aluminum siding, aluminum surrounds and aluminum awnings, composition shingle roofs, interior brick chimney. Lewis Perry (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Minnie, both black, bought lot in 1939 and lived here by 1941, moving from N. Jackson Ave. (CD, TM, SM)
- 854    ca 1940    C        Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), central entrance, front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, brick veneer and large-pane windows on front, aluminum siding and 6/6 windows on side, brick foundation, interior brick chimney, composition shingle roof, stone retaining wall. William B. Adams (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Ruth, both black, bought lot in 1940 and were living here by 1941. Their son Shedrick Adams (1939-2006) grew up here and was later active in local politics, civil rights, and neighborhood preservation. (CD, TM, SM, interview Shedrick Adams)
- 855        1920    C        Side-gabled bungalow. Similar to 919 Camel Ave, but with asbestos siding on sides, original wood shingles in upper gable ends and in front gables, and permastone beneath porch and on porch piers, 6-light transom. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Frank O'Brien, furniture worker, and wife Emma (both white), who moved here from E. 7th St. First black tenants, 1932, were George Manigan (tobacco worker) and wife Bessie. First private owners, 1938, were J. Ben Strong (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Mary E. (CD, TM, SM)
- 857        1940    C        Front-gabled house with an inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled Camel Avenue

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- bay supported by square wood posts and picket balustrade, paired windows, 6/1 windows, vinyl siding hides surrounds, aluminum awnings, composition shingle roof, brick foundation. Thomas Harris (janitor) and wife Sallie V., both black, bought lot in 1940 with Thomas Harris, Jr. They were living here by 1941. (CD, TM, SM)
- 858 ca 1940 C Front-gabled house with an inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor on brick foundation, vinyl siding hides surrounds, replacement sash, brick foundation, interior corbelled brick chimney and brick flue, composition shingle roof, stone retaining wall. Braxton C. Hairston (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Brown L., both black, bought the property and were living here by 1941. (CD, TM, SM)
- 860 1920 C Similar to 812, 820, 828, 918 Rich Ave. Large side-gabled bungalow with full-front inset porch supported by weatherboarded posts at corners and paired wood posts on weatherboarded piers with picket balustrade, decorative front gable, false knee braces and exposed rafter ends, 3 bays wide with central entrance with 6-light transom, 6/6 windows, weatherboards with asphalt siding being removed, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast stone caps, brick pier foundation beneath house and brick foundation beneath porch, paired windows on north side, replacement front door, brick and cinder block retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Luther Austin (tobacco worker) and wife Carrie, both white; they moved here from Vine St. First black tenant, 1932, was Sarah Robinson (or Robison) (tobacco worker). First private owners, 1938, were David J. Alexander (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Lucille P., both black. (CD, TM, SM)
- 861 1941 N/C Side-gabled house, altered, with no original material visible except chimney. 3 bays wide, central entrance, paired windows, 1/1 vinyl windows with vinyl surrounds installed in 2007 replacing original 6/6 windows. Front-gabled 1-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, asbestos siding with permastone beneath windowsill level on front, composition shingle roof, 2 interior corbelled brick chimneys, chain link fence. Fletcher Barksdale (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Estelle, both black, bought lot in 1941 and moved here from Dixie Broadway. They installed a coal furnace in 1950. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit)
- 901 1940-41 C Side-gabled minimal traditional house with front-gabled 2-bay entrance projection, probably an enclosed porch. Aluminum siding and aluminum awnings, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney, stone retaining wall.

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- Built 1940-41 by J.W. Ferrell Co. with Poindexter Realty Co. as contractor. Henry Settle (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Lizzie, both black, bought in 1942 and moved here that year from Cleveland Ave. (CD; TM, SM; Bldg permit 1940)
- 901A    2Q      C      At the rear is a small, 1-story side-gabled vertical-board garage facing 9th Street.
- 902      1919    C      Cross-gabled bungalow with inset corner porch supported by square wood posts on solid balustrade, 6/6 windows, paired windows, 5V metal roof, interior brick chimneys with cast stone caps, brick foundation. The house, false knee braces, porch posts and balustrade are all covered with aluminum siding, windows have aluminum awnings, cinder block retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were Powhatan Davis Simpson (tobacco worker, formerly a harnessmaker with Black Mule Harness Co.) and wife Etta, both white; they moved here from E. 22nd St. First black occupant was Roxie Reed (tobacco worker) in 1932. In 1938, first private owner was Manivus Franklin (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Rosa, both black. (CD, TM, SM)
- 905      1940    C      Front-gabled brick-veneered minimal traditional house, prominent front brick chimney with stone ornamentation, arched doorway beneath gable pediment supported by false knee braces, aluminum awnings, tripartite and 6/1 windows, side-gabled wing on south side with louvered windows, composition shingle roofs, stone retaining wall and chain link fence. This was the most expensive house on this side of the block, built 1940-41 by J.W. Ferrell Co. with Poindexter Realty Co as contractor. Leroy R. Belk (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Nettie, both black, bought lot in late 1939 and moved here by 1942 from Gholson Avenue. (CD; TM, SM; Bldg Permit 590B 9/13/1940 \$3,900)
- 905A    2Q      C      At the rear is a 1-story front-gabled vertical-board shed, metal roof.
- 906    by 1941    N/C      Front-gabled house with an inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay, now enclosed with ribbon of metal windows. Large replacement plate glass window on front, aluminum siding, brick foundation, composition shingle roof, interior corbelled brick chimney, aluminum awnings, later shed addition on north side. Abe C. McCorkle (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Minnie, both black, bought lot in 1940 and moved here by 1941 from Jackson Ave. (CD, TM, SM)
- 908      1920    C      Large side-gabled bungalow with full-front inset porch supported by paired and triple wood posts on piers, central gable dormer with vents, 4 bays wide, false knee braces at all gable ends, replacement windows, vinyl siding, vinyl siding also on porch piers, brick foundation, composition shingle roofs, interior brick

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- chimney with cast stone cap. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were M. Caleb Jones (carpenter) and wife Laura, both white; they moved here from Trade St. First black tenants, 1932, were George A. Gambrell (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Gladys, who bought the house in 1938, becoming the first private owners. (CD, TM, SM)
- 910 ca 1940 C Unadorned, front-gabled house with inset corner porch supported by 4x4 posts, 6/6 windows, paired windows, vinyl German siding, 2 interior brick chimneys. Similar to house at 814 Gray Avenue, which is brick-veneered. Lloyd Hickman (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Azerlee, both black, bought lot in 1940 and moved here by 1941 from Maple St. (CD, TM, SM)
- 913 1940 C Front-gabled brick-veneered house with front-gabled front projection, hipped-roof corner porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick pier with cast stone cap, prominent front chimney with stone ornamentation, replacement windows on front, 6/1 and paired windows elsewhere, composition shingle roofs, stone retaining wall and chain link fence. One of 2 brick houses on east side of the block; built 1940 by J.W. Ferrell Co. with Poindexter Realty Co as contractor. Roy G. Friday (owned restaurant at 426 Vine St.) and wife Loree, both black, bought in 1940 and moved here from N. Jackson Ave. (CD; TM, SM; Bldg permit 3658A 2/26/1940 \$2,750)
- 918 1920 C Front-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide with front-gabled 2-bay porch supported by replacement square wood posts. Porch retains original flat Doric pilasters, 6/1 windows, false knee braces, exposed rafter ends, asphalt siding, interior brick chimney with cast stone cap, porch on brick pier foundation, house on brick foundation, 5V metal roof, stone retaining wall with later concrete ornament. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were Charles Wrenn (electrician at RJR) and wife Hattie P., both white. First black tenant, 1932, was Lessie Puryear (tobacco worker RJR). First private owners, 1938, were Puryear and Terentha P. Jeter (black tobacco worker RJR). (CD, TM, SM)
- 919 1920 C Similar to 855 Camel Ave. Large side-gabled bungalow with inset porch supported by large square paneled posts and pilasters on piers, wide picket balustrade, central entrance, 6/6 windows, paired windows, false knee braces, exposed rafter ends, 2 decorative front gables. Projecting shed bay at north and south sides supported by decorative sawn brackets. Composition shingle roofs, interior brick chimneys with cast stone caps, asbestos siding, brick foundation. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Arthur W. Vaughan (tobacco worker) and wife Stella, both white. First black tenant, 1932, was Maude Humphrey. First

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private owner, 1938, was Sevy W. Powell (teacher, Kimberly Park School), black, who lived on E. 12th St. and rented the house to Kelly Robinson (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Nannie, both black. (CD, TM, SM)

923 1939-40 N/C Front-gabled house, greatly altered, with no original material visible except chimney. Replacement windows, vinyl siding that continues to window edge to hide surrounds, replacement metal porch supports, composition shingle roof, chain link fence. Built 1939-40 by Ferrell Co with Poindexter Realty Co. as contractor. Archie W. Love (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Celestine, both black, bought in 1940 and moved here from Rich Ave. (CD; TM, SM; Bldg Permit 3447A 11/15/1939 \$2,400)

### North Cameron Avenue

Address Date Status

Bridge 1920 C Just south of 8th Street over Falling Branch. Three-span, reinforced concrete, continuous slab bridge carrying two paved lanes of auto traffic and two sidewalks. The bridge is 62 feet long and 52.5 feet wide, supported on concrete abutments and mushroom columns.

At street level, 4 battered concrete posts create three spans, each with two metal pipe posts with cubical knuckles holding two horizontal rows of pipe rails, all set atop a low paneled concrete base wall with caps. The concrete end posts are full-height tapered rectangles with low pyramidal tops and decorative raised lozenges on the three exposed sides. This detail is repeated on the cast-iron knuckles for the pipe railings. The metal appears to have been painted gray or light blue at one time. The low parapets and end posts have been coated in gunnite, but otherwise the bridge appears to be unaltered. There is no builder's plaque.

Below, the mushroom columns are fluted and have drop capitals, except for the columns at the abutments which are flat and appear as pilasters. Concrete footers have been placed at some of the column bases. The sidewalks and parapets at the slab fasciae appear to be carried by encased steel beams or girders; some spalling has exposed the bottom flanges of the beams. The depth of the slab superstructure is variable with the underside sloping from shallow at the fasciae to full depth at the first of the mushroom columns.

Built 1920 by the R. J. Reynolds Company as the Cameron Avenue entrance to Reynoldstown. Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers evaluated it as rare and technologically significant. It is the only bridge of the mushroom column design

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in North Carolina, and one of the few known examples in the eastern United States.

Lichtenstein continues:

The mushroom column design was developed by engineer Claude A. P. Turner, who first used it for the Johnson-Bovey Building in Minneapolis in 1905-06. He received a patent in 1908. The mushroom column with its flared capital provided a conical spreading out of the cross-sectional area to reduce the concentration of shearing stress around where the slab meets the column. The economies of the mushroom-column slab construction were most obvious in the case of warehouses and factories where the design could be used to increase overhead space and reduce the number of interior columns and beams in comparison to other available framing techniques. Other engineers went on to develop variations on Turner's pattern of using reinforcing bars for the mushroom-column slab, and the details of which reinforcing system were used with this bridge cannot be identified without plans [no plans were found in city or DOT files].

The use of mushroom columns for industrial and commercial buildings was popular in the 1910s and 1920s, including for factories and warehouses in Winston-Salem and the Piedmont, but its application to bridges was never common. (In fact, it seems a good educated guess that this bridge was influenced by factory construction in the Winston-Salem vicinity at about this time.) The first mushroom-column slab bridge in the United States was the Lafayette Avenue overpass of the Soo Line in St. Paul, Minnesota, built in 1909 with C.A.P. Turner as a consultant. Other significant examples including the 1913 union pacific Railroad over north Main St. in Riverside, California, and notably the upper deck of Wacker Drive in Chicago, built in 1921-25. The mushroom-column bridge design never made great inroads on the east coast but some known examples include the 12th St. Viaduct of route 1/9 in Jersey City, New Jersey, built in the mid-1920s as the approach to the Holland Tunnel, and a pair of overpass bridges in Wilmington, Delaware, built in the late 1930s.<sup>3</sup>

800 1941 C Two-story side-gabled Colonial Revival house, brick-veneered, 3 bays wide with central entrance, no porch, broken pediment door surround, 8/8 windows on first floor, 6/6 windows elsewhere, shutters. Sanborn Map indicates garage in Cameron Avenue

<sup>3</sup>NC DOT Historic Bridge Inventory Report (2003) Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department.

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- basement. To the south is a flat-roofed porch with brick balustrade, now glass-enclosed; to the north is original 1-story flat-roofed extension built 1949 with tripartite window; exterior end chimney, composition shingle roof, stone retaining wall. RJR sold the lot April 1941 to J.M. Walker and wife Melanie P. Walker. The Walkers built this house in 1941; Smith & Hauser were contractors. In 1948, they installed oil tank, and in 1949 added north wing. Remained in family as late as 1980. Walkers also owned 808 Cameron Avenue (since demolished). (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 5/5/1941, \$7,500, #1152B. Bldg Permit 6/18/1948, \$2,000, contractor Standard Oil Co; and 1/21/1949, \$2,000, contractor John H. Smith)
- 801      1941    C      One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick-veneered minimal Tudor Revival house with large front shed dormer, steep gable 1-bay front entrance bay, metal-paned windows, stone retaining wall. Sanborn Map indicates garage in basement. RJR sold the lot July 1941 to John P. Brown and wife Essie Mae Setzer Brown. The Browns built this house in 1941; Smith & Hauser were contractors. In 1949 they bought the lot next door to the north. In 1951 they installed an oil furnace. In 1979, the adjoining half of the alley was added to the property; the alley remains in use today. (Essie M. Setzer was among purchasers of 910 Cameron in 1938.) (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 9/11/1941, \$6,000, #1561B; and Bldg Permit 9/5/1951, #11914, heating contractor Dunnagan & Rideout)
- 809      1939    C      Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/6 and paired windows, wide German siding, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney with brick cap, concrete retaining wall. RJR sold the lot Sept 1939 to Danny B. Flax and wife Maggie Flax. Daniel B. Flax owned and lived here when house first listed in 1940 city directory. (CD, TM, SM)
- 813      ca. 1920   C      Front-gabled bungalow with projecting front-gabled bay, entry porch created by metal awning and pipes, concrete porch floor, 6/6 and replacement tripartite window, false knee braces and wood shingles in upper gable ends, permastone, composition shingle roof, concrete retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Albert L. Hurst (wife Mattie, both white), clerk at RJR. RJR sold Oct 1938 to Ola D. Williamson. Sold 1945 to Paul O. Cloud and wife Clara O. Cloud. Paul Cloud installed oil furnace 1948. Paul Cloud, Sr. was a founding member of the Twin City Little League; Paul Cloud Field in Winston Lake Park is named for him. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 11/16/1948, \$648, heating contractor Dunnagan & Rideout)

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- 814      1941      C      Two-story brick-veneered side-gabled, Colonial Revival house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, projecting shed entrance bay and front cross gable, front entrance with fluted pilasters, 6/1 windows, vinyl shutters, eyebrow dormer, interior brick chimney, composition shingle roof, stone retaining wall. Sanborn Map indicates garage in basement. RJR sold lot July 1941 to Dr. Cleon Oscar Lee and wife Agnes Lee. The Lees built this house in 1941; G? R. and E.L. Kiger were contractors. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 11/17/1941, \$6,700, #1733B)
- 815      ca.1940      C      Front-gabled house with an inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay supported by tall tapered brick piers, tripartite front window. Later brick-veneered. Concrete retaining wall. RJR sold lot March 1940 to Purley L. Nichols and wife Verna M. Nichols. Remained in family as late as 1979. (TM, SM)
- 820      1920      C      Side-gabled bungalow, central gable dormer, 4 bays wide, inset full-front porch supported by paired paneled square wood posts on weatherboarded piers, picket balustrade, 6/6 windows, asbestos siding; retains wood shingles and false knee braces at all gable ends, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, composition shingle roof. House built by RJR; RJR sold Oct 1938 to P. Frank Young, tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Jessie Young (both black), who were living here in 1939. Owned 1984 by Paul F. Young jr. and wife Verbena Young. (CD, TM, SM)
- 821      ca.1920      C      Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch supported by brick piers with cast-stone caps, 6/6 windows, vinyl German siding covers wood shingles in upper gable ends. False knee braces, interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap, composition shingle roof, concrete retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Nolly M. Miller (wife Beulah, both white), employee a RJR. RJR sold Sept 1938 to Buchanan Barber, tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Florence (both black), who were living here in 1939. (CD, TM, SM)
- 824      1938      C      Front-gabled house with inset corner porch, 4x4 posts, replacement sash in paired windows, wide German siding, vinyl shutters, interior brick chimney with exposed face on porch, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot 1939 to D[emosthenes] L. Lawson; May 1939 to Sallie Lawson. (TM, SM)
- 825      1940s      C      One-and-one-half-story side-gabled house, brick-veneered, 3 bays wide with central entrance, 2 gable dormers, 8/8 windows, no porch, bracketed metal awnings over entrance door with fluted surrounds, aluminum siding at upper

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- gable ends and dormers, vinyl shutters, composition shingle roof, central brick chimney, concrete retaining wall, stone steps. At the south is a shed-roofed side porch supported by square wood posts and picket balustrade. RJR sold lot Oct 1938 to Edwin S. Reynolds and wife N.G. Reynolds. Sold 1943 to Carl H. Russell and wife Florrie S. Russell. Russell founded Russell Funeral Home in 1939, was a member of the Winston-Salem Board of Aldermen, and first black mayor pro tempore. Carl Russell Avenue and Community Center are named for him. House not listed in 1942 directory. (CD, TM, SM)
- 828 ca.1920 C Largely intact house. Side-gabled bungalow with projecting front cross-gable and front-gabled 2-bay porch supported by paneled square wood posts, replacement picket balustrade, 6/6 and paired windows, flared-base Craftsman door surround with dog ears, weatherboards, false knee braces at all gable ends, 5V metal roofs, interior brick chimney. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was G.A. Chapple (white); no occupation listed. RJR sold Sept. 1938 to George W. Bradshaw, tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Esther (both black), who were living here in 1939. (CD, TM, SM)
- 829 ca.1920 C Largely intact house. Front-gabled bungalow with projecting and inset front-gabled 1-bay porch supported by square wood posts on brick piers with cast-stone caps, 6/6 and tripartite window, later shutters, weatherboards, false knee braces at all gable ends, composition shingle roof, attached carport, concrete retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Dewey Herring (white), no occupation listed. RJR sold Sept 1938 to Wardell J. Boulware, janitor at Reynolds Bldg., and wife Clara Verna Boulware (both black), who were living here in 1939. Other Boulwares later bought 825 next door. (CD, TM, SM)
- 832 1939 C Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide, central entrance, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, replacement 1/1 windows on front, original windows on side. Vinyl siding, surrounds, and soffits, shutters, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot Sept 1940 to Lenora and Ethel Williams and Nora W. Cash. Remained in family as late as 1983. (CD, TM, SM)
- 833 1949 C Two-story hipped-roof Foursquare, brick-veneered, 2 bays wide, projecting front-gabled pagoda-roofed entrance bay, flat-roofed stone entrance, 6/6 and paired windows, tripartite window, exterior brick chimney, composition shingle roofs, metal awnings, extending to the south, brick-balustraded side porch, now enclosed with cinderblock, front entrance garage at basement level, concrete and brick retaining wall. RJR sold lot Oct 1938 to Enos Shepherd Wright and wife N.

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- B. Wright. Records show Dr. Shepherd Wright built this house (recorded as 832, but probably this house) in 1949; J. M. Tierney Co. was contractor. Wright was living here in 1954 when listed as 833. Remained in family as late as 1975. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 1/5/1949, \$12,166, #B8035)
- 836   ca.1920   C      Front-gabled bungalow, 2 bays wide, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch, aluminum siding, aluminum siding on porch piers and solid balustrade, 6/6 and paired windows, flared-base Craftsman door surround with dog ears, false knee braces at all gable ends, 5V metal roofs, central brick chimney. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Marshall Early (wife Gillie, both white), tobacco worker. RJR sold Sept 1938 to Otis B. Crawford, tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Mamie E. Crawford (both black), who were living here in 1939. Remained in family ownership as late as 1987. (CD, TM, SM)
- 837   ca.1920   C      Side-gabled bungalow, 2 bays wide, engaged gable-on-hip 2-bay porch supported by paired and tripled square wood posts on piers with cast-stone caps, 6/6 paired windows, false knee braces at gable ends, plywood covers false knee braces, aluminum siding on sides, permastone on front, metal awnings, concrete retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Charles Cardwell (white), no occupation listed. RJR sold Oct 1938 to John Wesley Clay and wife Selma A. Clay. Albert W. Cuthrell, elevator operator at Reynolds Bldg., and wife Viola C. Cuthrell (both black) were living here in 1939. (CD, TM, SM)
- 840   ca. 1940   C      Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch on square wood posts, replacement balustrade, paired windows with replacement vinyl sash and 6/6 snap-in false muntins. Vinyl siding covers wide German siding, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys. RJR sold lot July 1940 to Otis Twitty, Magnolia Brice, and Mary Lee Witherspoon. Frank and Ida Mauney Williams bought the house in the 1950s. She was a teacher at E. 14th Street Graded School, at Skyland, and later at Kennedy; he was a pharmacist at Rufus Hairston's drugstore at 3rd and Church streets. (CD, TM, SM, interview Lois Hanes)
- 841       1939   C      Front-gabled minimal traditional house, brick-veneered, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), prominent central front brick chimney with stone accent, basketweave watertable, bracketed gable roof over entrance, 6/1 and paired windows, metal awnings, composition shingle roof, stone retaining wall. At the rear is a front-gabled 2-car frame garage. RJR sold lot Feb 1940 to Roosevelt Marcus and wife Hannah Marcus. They enclosed rear porch in 1948. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 3/25/1948, \$600)

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|------|----------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 841A | 1952     | N/C | Front-gabled 1-story cinderblock 2-car garage. The Marcuses built the garage in 1952; J. M. Shouse was contractor. (Bldg Permit 10/8/1952, 41,400, #C-1441)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 844  | ca. 1920 | C   | Side-gabled bungalow with inset full-front porch supported by large paneled square wood posts on vinyl weatherboarded piers; 2 decorative front gables, 3 bays wide, central entrance, replacement 1/1 sash, paired windows. Vinyl siding covers 5-light transom over entrance. Composition shingle roof, interior brick chimneys. After 1993, weatherboards were covered and false knee braces were removed. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Robert Wooten (wife Lillie, both white), foreman at RJR. RJR sold Oct 1938 to Aladine Robinson and wife Birdie G. Robinson (both black). Remained in Robinson family until transferred 1981 to relative George Booie. Robinson had come to Winston-Salem from near Madison, NC, and worked first as a house painter. He had trained at a trade school in Ohio and was involved in design as well as painting. He owned a funeral home and in 1940-41 built the A. Robinson Building on Patterson Avenue (NR 1998). Birdie Robinson was a leader of Lloyd Presbyterian Church on Chestnut Street. They also owned 814 Graham Avenue but did not live in Reynoldstown. City directories show Adolphus R. Roberts (wife Jessie; both black), tobacco worker at Brown & Williamson, living here by 1939. (CD, TM, SM, Interviews George Booie, Clark Brown, Laura Hooper, Pete Cralidis) |
| 845  | by 1921  | C   | Side-gabled bungalow, 4 bays wide, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch supported by short grouped square wood posts on stepped brick piers with cast-stone caps, 1/1 and replacement sash, false knee braces at all gable ends, asphalt siding, weatherboards in porch gable, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Jesse M. Hall (wife Wylia, both white), subforeman at RJR. RJR sold Sept. 1938 to Lonnie V. Ingram, tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Virginia Ingram (both black), who were living here in 1939. Remained in family as late as 1981. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 845A | 2Q       | C   | Side-gabled vertical-board shed, standing seam roof.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 847  | 1939     | C   | One-and-one-half-story, minimal Tudor Revival house, side-gabled with cross catslide front gable and shed dormer, brick-veneered with wood shingles at dormer and north and south upper gable ends, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, arched entrance, 4/4 and tripled windows, metal awnings, metal awning and metal supports create porch, composition shingle roof, stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot June 1938 to Elizabeth F. Wade and husband W. Frank Wade. The Wades built this house in 1939; Leigh & Long were                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

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contractors. Remained in family as late as 1979. (TM, SM, Bldg Permit 5/11/1939, \$5,000, #2774-A)

- 848 late 1940s C Front-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay on square wood posts, replacement balustrade, paired windows, permastone on front, aluminum siding on sides, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys. RJR sold lot Jan 1941 to Terah Hammonds and wife Ruth. Sold 1946 to Albert P. Marshall and wife R.L. This house was occupied in 1949 and 1950 by Samuel Everett Cary, teacher at Atkins High School, and his wife Geraldine. They moved the next year to 927 Rich Avenue. In 1947 the Carys bought 2 properties on Kentucky Avenue. (CD, TM, SM)
- 851 by 1921 C Largely intact house. Side-gabled bungalow with inset full-front porch supported by paired and tripled square wood posts on solid weatherboarded balustrade, central shed dormer, 3 bays wide with central entrance, 6/6 and paired windows, entrance flanked by 6/6 windows, weatherboards, false knee braces and wood-shingled siding at upper gable ends and dormer, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, composition shingle roof, concrete retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was James Steelman (wife Carrie, both white), clerk at RJR. RJR sold Sept 1938 to Venetta and Lizetta Hairston (both black); Venetta was tobacco worker at RJR. Transferred 1945 to Venetta Hairston; 1983 to Lizetta H. Staplefoot *et al.* (CD, TM, SM)
- 852 ca. 1920 C Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch on stepped brick piers with cast-stone caps, 6/6 windows, flared-base Craftsman door surround with dog ears, false knee braces at all gable ends, exposed rafter ends, aluminum siding, 2 interior chimneys with cast-stone caps, composition shingle roof. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Cons B. Andrews (wife Martha, both white), watchman at RJR. RJR sold Oct 1938 to Jesse and John Scales and Robert Scales and wife Lula. Cyrus A. Osborne and wife Janie (both black) were living here in 1939. (CD, TM, SM)
- 853 1936 C Two-story brick-veneered side gambrel house with Tudor Revival influences. Wide shed dormers to south and north and eyebrow dormer above, sloped steep projecting front-gabled entrance bay with stone-arched entrance, front brick chimney with stone and broken tile accent, brick-arched inset beneath slope of gambrel roof, 6/1 and paired windows, aluminum siding on dormers, stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot April 1936 to Dr. J. Charles Jordan and wife Beatrice C. Jordan (both black). This was among the earliest sales in Reynoldstown. The

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Cameron Avenue

Jordans built this house in 1936; W. Hauser was contractor. The Jordans were living here by 1937. In 1938 they made interior repairs to the basement. Dr. Jordan was a physician in the Atlantic Building at 303 N. Church St. where several dentists and physicians had offices. This house was near the bus stop on the corner of Cameron and 9th Street where the Safe Bus Company would pick up Reynolds employees to take them to the factories; riders would wait in front of the Jordans' house. (CD, TM, SM, interviews; Bldg Permit 8/20/1936, \$4,000, #11488; and Bldg Permit 3/17/1938, \$900, contractor W. E. Bowin?, #1438A)

853A    4Q    N/C    Frame, 1-story shed garage facing 9th Street, vinyl siding.

856       1939    C       One-and-one-half-story side-gabled Cape Cod house, brick-veneered, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, 2 gable dormers, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch with segmental arch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete and clay tile porch floor, replacement 1/1 and paired windows, vinyl on dormers, vinyl soffits, vinyl porch gable end and porch ceiling, exposed-face brick chimney, composition shingle roof. Attached to the north is vinyl-sided carport. RJR sold lot Jan 1939 to Walter Wright and wife Jimmie. The Wrights built this house in 1939; Poindexter Realty Co. was the contractor. Owned by Elizabeth G. Wright as late as 1962. (TM, SM, Bldg Permit 1/24/1939, \$3,250, #2412-A)

858    ca.1920    C       Side-gabled bungalow with inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay, continuing as a wrap corner porch (house on corner). Square wood posts, concrete porch floor, 6/6 and paired windows, aluminum siding, central brick chimney, composition shingle roof. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Harvey O. Dixon (wife Hattie B., both white), clerk at RJR. RJR sold Oct 1938 to J. Ben Adams and wife Carrie T. Adams. Minnie Douglas (black), tobacco worker at RJR, was living here in 1939; Thomas Jefferson (black) was here in 1940; house was vacant in 1941. Transferred 1941 to Mattie Bell Jones Calloway, and in 1946 to John Wesley Bel.[sic] and wife Ruth L. (CD, TM, SM)

902    ca.1920    C       Side-gabled bungalow, decorative central gable, with inset corner porch supported by large paneled square wood posts on piers. N end of porch enclosed. Portions of false knee braces remain at gable ends, 6/6 paired windows, vinyl siding, soffits and surrounds, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Jno. E. Needham (wife Ada, both white), foreman at RJR. RJR sold Sept 1938 to H.A. White and wife Maggie C. White. Remained in the White family as late as 1978. Albert Lindsay, laborer at City Dept of Public Works, and wife Isabelle (both black)

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Cameron Avenue

were living here in 1939. (CD, TM, SM)

- 903    ca.1920    N/C    This corner house is similar to the corner house at 901 Gray Avenue. Side-gabled bungalow, shed dormer above entrance, 3 bays wide, engaged shed 1-bay corner porch wraps to south (house on corner), supported by square wood posts and knee braces, false knee braces also at gable ends, flared-base Craftsman door surround with dog ears, replacement plate-glass front windows, 6/6 windows on sides, aluminum siding on sides, permastone on front and south side, interior permastone chimney and interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap, composition shingle roof, metal awnings, stone retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Charles Thrift (white), tobacco worker. RJR sold Sept 1938 to Lawrence W. Penn and wife Douschka Penn. The Penns made general repairs in 1939, using Wachovia Modernization to do the work. Mrs. D. Penn installed coal furnace 1948. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 11/1/1939, 4350, #3393A; and Bldg Permit 11/16/1948, \$647, heating contractor Dunnagan & Rideout)
- 903A    2Q            C    At the rear facing 9th St. is a 1-story front-gabled 2-car cinderblock garage.
- 906            1938            C    Two-story brick-veneered Tudor Revival house with complex steep cross-gable roofs, large shed dormer to south side and front-gabled dormer, 2 bays wide, brick-arched porch inset on south side, prominent front brick chimney with stone and basketweave accents and basketweave cap, entrance beneath rainbow arch with wide basketweave surround, front oriel window, 6/6 and 4/4 windows, aluminum siding on dormers and upper gable ends, composition shingle roof, stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white; did not live in neighborhood); they sold 2 months later Jan 1938 to Ashley L. Cromwell and wife Vahlia J. Cromwell (both black). The Cromwells built this house in 1938 and were living here by 1939. Dr. Cromwell was a dentist in the Atlantic Building at 303 N. Church St. where several dentists and physicians had offices. Glenn Gibson was a white contractor (and earlier owner of this lot). The Gibsons bought 906, 907, 914, 915, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time.) Cromwells were living here in 1954. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 8/2/1938, 7 rooms, 2-story)
- 906A    2Q            C    Front-gabled, 1-story 2-car frame garage with aluminum siding.
- 907            1939            C    Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, inset corner porch, front brick chimney with stone accent, aluminum siding, metal awnings, composition shingle roof, 6/6 windows, stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife



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Jettie Gibson (both white; did not live in neighborhood), who soon sold 1938 to Sam Farmer (black), who owned many properties here and lived on Cameron just north of 10th Street. The Gibsons bought 906, 907, 914, 915, and 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. (CD, TM, SM)

910   ca.1920    C        Front-gabled bungalow, 2 bays wide with an inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay supported by square brick posts with cast-stone caps, 6/6 and paired windows, vinyl siding, surrounds and soffits; composition shingle roof. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Joseph G. Furches (wife Mattie, both white), plumber. RJR sold Oct 1938 to Juanita L., Alma E., and Essie M. Setzer. Owned 1971 by Juanita Setzer. Levi Fulton, tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Etta (both black) were living here in 1939. (In 1941, Essie Mae and John P. Brown bought 801 Cameron.) (CD, TM, SM)

913   ca.1920    C        Largely intact house. Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch on stepped brick piers with cast-stone caps, flared-base Craftsman door surround with dog ears, 6/6 windows, wood-shingled siding, false knee braces at gable ends, 5V metal roof, 2 interior brick chimneys. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Frank Gardner (white), tobacco worker. RJR sold Sept. 1938 to Samuel Farmer (black), who owned many properties here and lived on Cameron just north of 10th Street. Remained in family ownership as late as 1972. W. Roy Watson, tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Lucille (both black) were living here in 1939. (CD, TM, SM)

914       1938       C        Two-story Colonial Revival house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), small front-gabled entrance roof supported by slender columns, 1-story flat-roofed porch on south side with deck above, 6/6 windows, aluminum siding, vinyl shutters and surrounds, exposed-face brick chimney, composition shingle roofs, stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white; did not live in neighborhood). The Gibsons bought 906, 907, 914, 915, and 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. They sold May 1938 to Albert H. Anderson, then principal at Columbian Heights Elementary School, and wife Gladys B. Anderson (both black), who were living here in 1939. Albert H. Anderson's career in public education began in 1929; he taught romance languages at the Columbian Heights High School later moved up to the administrative ranks and became the principal of Columbian Heights. Anderson also served as principal at Kimberly Park Elementary School and Paisley Junior High School. Anderson High School (built 1957) was named for him. (WSSU history, CD, TM, SM)

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915    1938    C

Two-story brick-veneered side-gabled Colonial Revival house, 2 bays wide, no porch, door surround with fluted pilasters and broken pediment, hexagonal window bay with 8/8 and 6/6 windows (replacement sash), 1-story brick garage attached to north, exposed-face brick chimney, composition shingle roofs, stone retaining wall. RJR sold Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white; did not live in neighborhood); they sold one week later to Sam Farmer and wife R.C. Farmer (black), who owned many properties here and lived on Cameron just north of 10th Street; sold May 1938 to Hosea V. Price and wife Jessie Price (both black). The Prices built this house that year; Glenn Gibson was contractor (and earlier owner). Hosea Price was one of the city's first black attorneys. He lived here and his firm, Price and Jones, had its office in the Atlantic Building at 303 N. Church St. where several dentists and physicians had their offices. The Prices helped start St. Benedict the Moor Catholic Church in 1940 and held masses in this house before the church was built. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 5/6/1938, \$5,200, contractor Glenn Gibson bought several lots in the neighborhood from RJR, including this one)

918    ca.1920    C

Side-gabled bungalow with decorative central gable, 3 bays wide with central entrance, inset full-front porch supported by aluminum-covered piers on corners and paired square wood posts on piers in center, 6/6 windows, 5-light transom, false knee braces at gable ends, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, brick foundation. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Charles Tucker (wife Maggie, both white), tobacco worker. RJR sold Sept 1938 to Haywood Washington, tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Effie R. Washington (both black), who were living here in 1939. Life estate to Mildred Z. Washington in 1951; remained in family as late as 1981. (CD, TM, SM)

920    ca.1950    C

Minimal traditional house, brick-veneered with vinyl siding at upper gable ends, 3 bays wide with central entrance, side-gabled with projecting steep front-gabled entrance bay, metal awnings, composition shingle roof, exterior end brick chimney, basement level garage with front entrance has been enclosed with patio doors; stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jessie Gibson (both white; did not live in neighborhood). They also owned 921 Gray Avenue behind this lot. They sold Feb 1938 to W.F. Butler and wife Gladys. The Gibsons bought 906, 907, 914, 915, and 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. (CD, TM, SM)

922    1937    C

Two-story brick-veneered minimal Tudor Revival house, front-gabled with full-

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width shed dormer on south side and cross gable to north, no porch, arched brick entrance and segmental arched vertical-paned windows, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot June 1937 to Ernest B. Johnson, manager at Camel City Clothing Co. at 300 N. Church Street, and wife Nannie S. Johnson (both black), who were living here in 1939. Sold 1960 to Togo D. West and wife Evelyn, both black teachers at nearby Atkins High School. Togo West, jr. went to Atkins, became a lawyer and later U.S. Secretary of the Army and U.S. Secretary of Veterans Affairs. (CD, TM, SM)

927      1936    C      One-and-one-half-story side-gabled house with complex roof, front cross gable and shed dormer, brick-veneered, vertical-paned and tripled windows, aluminum siding on dormer, exposed-face brick chimney, metal awnings, composition shingle roof. At the rear is a hipped-roof brick garage, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot July 1936 to Ernest F. Wilson, teacher at Atkins High School, and wife Marion B. Wilson (both black), who lived here. This was among the earliest sales in Reynoldstown. The Wilsons built this house that year; J. W. Greenwood was contractor. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 8/5/1936, \$3,000, #11410)

927A    1942    C      Small, 1-story front-gabled brick garage. The Wilsons built this garage in 1942 using day labor. (Bldg Permit 4/16/1942, \$80, #2008?B)

**North Graham Avenue** (Name changed from Williams Avenue in 1921. Probably named for John W. Graham of Orange County, who married Paul C. Cameron's daughter Rebecca and was one of the executors of his estate.)

Address	Date	Status	
801	1940	C	Similar to 805 Graham Ave. Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance with prominent front brick chimney; metal awning and supports create entry porch on concrete stoop, vinyl German siding, composition shingle roof. Replacement windows with snap-in 4/4 muntins. RJR sold April 1940 to first private owners Arthur J. Harris and wife Marie (both black), who were living here by 1941. Property remains in Harris family. (CD, TM, SM)

801A    4Q      N/C    Shed-roofed plywood shed.

802      1940    C      Front-gabled brick-veneered house with projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch with rainbow arch supported by replacement metal posts on brick piers with cast stone caps. Prominent central front exterior chimney with decorative stone work creating the letter F and an X pattern in brick. Paired windows with original 6/1

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- windows. RJR sold April 1940 to Sam Harris and wife Maggie (both black) who were living here by 1942. Sold 1952 to Robert L. Scales and wife Sallie L. Scales, then back to Sam and Maggie Harris in 1964. (CD, TM, SM)
- 805      1940      C      Similar to 801 Graham Ave. Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance with front brick chimney, metal awning and supports create entry porch on concrete stoop, aluminum siding, surrounds, composition shingle roof. RJR sold Feb 1940 to first private owners John Robert Broome and wife Sarah (both black), who were living here in 1941. (CD, TM, SM)
- 808      1950s      N/C      Brick split-level house on two lots. Sanborn maps show that a house was built on each of the two lots by 1921, both demolished for construction of current house. RJR sold the southernmost lot in 1938 to Julius "Jule" M. Clyburn, janitor at the Reynolds Building, who was living here by 1939 with wife Mary F. Clyburn (both black); they sold 1951 to R. F. (T.?) Jackson and wife Lelia S. Jackson. RJR sold the northern lot 1938 to Trustees of Mt. Pleasant M.E. Church; occupied by 1940 by the Reverend Coy N. Williams. Northern lot sold to Donald E. Rush in 1967; southern lot to Miriam Rush Brown and Donald E. Rush in 1971 (DB 1022-826). (CD, TM, SM)
- 809      1920      C      Similar to 814, 827, 828, 843, 905, and 912 Graham Ave. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch. Vinyl siding, vinyl-clad false knee braces; composition shingle roofs, cinderblock foundation, stone retaining wall. This was the first house built on the east side of this block. Sanborn maps show that houses in the 900 block and those on the west side of the 800 block were built first; immediately followed by those on the east side. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Charles W. Stewart (wife Carrie, both white), employee at RJR, and Charles Stewart, tobacco worker. RJR sold Oct 1938 to first private owners Nero [H?] Davis and wife Alice F. (both black), who were living here in 1940. Re-sided 1947 by Southern Asphalt Roof Co. Remained in Davis family as late as 1951. (CD, TM, SM; Bldg Permit B6397, 11/19/1947, \$400)
- 814      1920      C      Largely intact house. Similar to 809, 827, 828, 843, 905, and 912 Graham Ave. Front-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide, front-gabled 2-bay porch, 4x4 posts, concrete porch floor, false knee braces and wood shingles in porch gable and north side gable, decorative sawn rafter ends on both roofs, narrow weatherboards, replacement 1/1 windows, 5V metal roofs. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 (house then #810) was Pinkney Church (wife Sarah J., both

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white), tobacco worker. RJR sold Nov 1938 to first private owners Aladine Robinson and wife Birdie G. Robinson (both black) had come to Winston-Salem from near Madison, NC, and worked first as a house painter. He had trained at a trade school in Ohio and was involved in design as well as painting. He owned a funeral home and in 1940-41 built the A. Robinson Building on Patterson Avenue (NR 1998). Birdie Robinson was a leader of Lloyd Presbyterian Church on Chestnut Street. They also owned 844 Cameron Avenue but did not live in Reynoldstown. (CD, TM, SM, interviews with George Booie, Clark Brown, Laura Hooper, Pete Cralidis)

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| 815 | 1921 | C | Design similar to 816, 822, 832, 835, 901, and 902 Graham Ave. Hipped roof house with central hip dormer, inset corner porch. Decorative sawn brackets at all eaves, false knee braces at projecting gable on S side, corner porch supported by single and paired wood posts with minor upper stickwork; 6/6 windows, 5V metal roof. Screened porch, asbestos siding, stuccoed brick pier foundation with cinderblock infill, cinderblock retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 (house then #811) was Jno. R. Lackey (white), subforeman at RJR. RJR sold Oct 1938 to first private owner Pernola Avery. Occupant in 194 was John Gladden (black). Rear porch built 1949 by owner Sally Gladden. (CD, TM, SM, Bldg Permit 6/13/1949, contractor F. W. Brown, \$25)                                                                                                                         |
| 816 | 1920 | C | Design similar to 815, 822, 832, 835, 901, and 902 Graham Ave. Hipped roof house with central hipped dormer, inset corner porch, now screened, supported by square wood posts and picket balustrade, decorative sawn brackets at all eaves, false knee braces at projecting gable at north side, 6/6 windows, aluminum siding, 5V metal roofs, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, chain-link fence. Overgrown. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Saml Hardman, athletic director at RJR, and wife Maud (both white); W.T. Howard (white) was tenant in 1923. Fannie Jones, black tobacco worker at RJR, lived at 816 by 1937 to 1939. RJR sold Sept 1938 to first private owner Alexander S. Adams and wife Missouri (both black). Adams was there by 1940; re-sided the house in 1948, and owned until 1978. (CD, TM, SM; Bldg Permit B7250, 7/3/1948, Forsyth Roofing Co., \$425) |
| 819 | 1921 | C | Front-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide, attached 3-bay shed porch, square porch posts and picket balustrade, 6/6 windows, vinyl siding, surrounds and soffits, vinyl-clad false knee braces at front gable, composition shingle roofs, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, stuccoed brick pier foundation with brick infill, stone retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 (house then #817) was Boyd B. Wallace (wife Rose, both white), chauffeur at RJR. It appears that                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

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this house was sold by RJR in February 1931 to Arthur T. Disher and wife Lola, with quick sale April 1931 to L. C. Chavies and again in August 1931 to T. P. Williams. These are much earlier than the 1938 and later sales in the rest of Reynoldstown. Occupant in 1940 was Samuel G. Griffin (black). (CD, TM, SM)

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|------|------|---|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 819A | 2Q   | C | Small front-gabled frame garage with attached side shed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 822  | 1920 | C | Design similar to 815, 816, 832, 835, 901, and 902 Graham Ave. Hipped roof house with central hip dormer, inset corner porch. Vinyl siding, vinyl soffits, replacement front window, brackets have been removed, composition shingle roofs, chain-link fence. This property was sold in 1931, several years before most lots in Reynoldstown. Mrs. J. F. Crisp (white) was tenant of RJR Tobacco Co. by 1921. A. J. Joyce (white) lived here by 1923. RJR sold April 1941 to first private owners A.J. Joyce (4/8/1931) or Golden C. Ellis (black janitor at Wachovia Bank & Trust) and wife Sadie (4/7/1931) [handwritten TM dates probably errors], who owned it until 1979. Ellis lived here in 1939 and as late as 1950. House re-roofed 1939 using day labor. (CD, TM, SM; Bldg Permit 10/17/1939) |
| 823  | 1921 | C | Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged 2-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, narrow weatherboards, false knee braces and wood shingles in upper gable ends, decorative sawn rafter ends, side-gabled 1-bay projection on north side with tripartite window, metal awnings, composition shingle roofs, stuccoed brick interior chimney, stone retaining wall. RJR's tenants in 1921 were James Barrett (wife Emma, both white), electrician at RJR. RJR sold Jan 1939 to first private owners Irvin D. Henry and wife Maggie (both black) who were living here in 1940. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                        |
| 824  | 1920 | C | Hipped roof house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/1 and 6/6 windows, decorative sawn brackets at eaves, vinyl siding, brick pier foundation with brick infill, interior brick chimney, composition shingle roof. Shown vacant in 1921 city directory. RJR sold Dec 1938 to first private owners John M. Adams and wife Ada P. who also owned #831. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 827  | 1921 | C | Similar to 809, 814, 828, 843, 905, and 912 Graham Ave. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch. Replacement metal porch supports, aluminum siding, vinyl-clad false knee braces, 6/1 windows, composition shingle roofs, stone retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 (house then #825) was J.E.Briondle (white), no occupation listed. RJR sold                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |



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- Sept 1938 to first private owners Cattie Allen, black tobacco worker at RJR, and Dora A. Henderson. Allen was living here [then #825] in 1939; by 1942, Marion Henderson (black) also lived here. Oil furnace installed 1950 by Dunnagan & Rideout for Mrs. Cattie Allen. (CD, TM, SM; Bldg Permit 8/3/1950, \$545)
- 828      1920    C      Largely intact house. Similar to 809, 814, 827, 843, 912, and 905 Graham Ave. Front-gabled, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch. Square wood posts, replacement balustrade, 6/1 windows, narrow weatherboards, false knee braces and wood shingles in upper gable ends, decorative sawn rafter ends, composition shingle roofs, interior corbelled brick chimney, brick pier foundation with cinderblock infill. It appears that this house was sold by RJR in 1933 to R. K. Hayes and wife Sina G., much earlier than the 1938 and later sales in the rest of Reynoldstown. Later sold July 1939 to John W. Thompson and wife Ruth R., both black, she a music teacher; by 1938 they were living at 823 [possibly this house; city directory numbers are often incorrect]. (CD, TM, SM)
- 831      1921    C      Design similar to 900 Graham and 802, 837, 901, 902 Jackson. Side-gabled house, 5 bays wide, central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/6 windows, aluminum siding, stuccoed foundation, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap, stone retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 (house then #829) was James McIver (wife Virginia, both white), tobacco worker. RJR sold Oct 1938 to first private owners J. M. Adams and wife Ada P. who also owned #824. Occupant (of then #829) in 1940 was Ethel Hairston (black). (CD, TM, SM)
- 832      1920    C      Design similar to 815, 816, 822, 835, 901, and 902 Graham Ave. Hipped with central hipped dormer, inset corner porch. 6/1 windows, vinyl siding, metal security grills on windows. At the rear is an aluminum carport. RJR sold to first private owner Belva Jeffrey, black; she was living at #840 by 1938 [possibly this house]. (CD, TM, SM)
- 832A    4Q      N/C    Front-gambrel frame shed.
- 835      1921    C      Design similar to 815, 816, 822, 832, 901, and 902 Graham Ave. Hipped-roof house with central hipped dormer, inset corner porch. Vinyl siding, composition shingle roofs, partial replacement balustrade, concrete retaining wall. RJR sold to first private owners Sept 1938 Berry J. Gist, black tobacco worker, and wife Ophelia H. Gist. They were living here by 1939. (CD, TM, SM)

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Graham Avenue

- |      |             |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|------|-------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 836  | 1920        | C   | Side-gabled house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged 2-bay shed porch, 4x4 posts and replacement balustrade, plain weatherboards, 6/6 windows, 5V metal roofs, stuccoed brick interior chimney with cast-stone cap, exposed rafter ends, false knee braces at gable ends. RJR sold to first private owners, Dec 1938, Cleveland R. Gibson and wife Elloree, both black; they were living here by 1942. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 839  | 1921        | C   | Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), engaged 2-bay shed porch with replacement fluted columns, concrete porch floor, 6/6 windows, asphalt siding, Masonite siding on front, vinyl shutters, false knee braces at gable ends, stuccoed foundation, 5V metal roofs, interior brick chimney, cinderblock retaining wall. Front-gabled frame outbuilding. Occupant in 1939 was Cicero C. Graham (wife Clementine, both black) barber with Charles Graham at 802 N. Ridge St. RJR sold Dec 1938 to first private owners James L. Chicks (or Cheeks) and wife Hattie A. who were living here (then #847) by 1940. Reroofed 1946 (then #839) by Forsyth Roofing for Hattie Cheeks. (CD, TM, SM; Bldg Permit B4730, 9/10/1946, \$360) |
| 839A | ca.2000     | N/C | Frame shed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 840  | 1930s;moved | C   | Front-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide with 3-bay hipped porch supported by tapered wood posts on piers. Asbestos shingle siding. Moved here by Ashe Mock ca. 1999 from Bethabara Road in NW Winston-Salem. House is architecturally compatible with the fabric of the district. Previous house on this lot was bought from RJR Sept. 1938 by William M. Richardson and wife Bertha W., both black; they were living here by 1940. In 1946 Richardson also bought #844 next door. (interview Bryan Alston, CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| 843  | 1921        | C   | Similar to 809, 814, 827, 828, 912 Graham Ave. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch. Vinyl siding replaces earlier asbestos siding, metal awnings, 5V roof, brick foundation with clay tile infill. RJR sold to first private owners William McKinley Johnson and wife Mazie. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| 843A | ca.2000     | N/C | Plywood shed.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 844  | 1954;moved  | N/C | Side-gabled house, altered, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with engaged 2-bay shed porch. Replacement 1/1 aluminum windows, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof. Moved here by Ashe Mock ca. 1999 from Bethabara Road in NW Winston-Salem. Previous house on this lot was bought from RJR Nov. 1938 by                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |

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## Graham Avenue

- Ernest H. Taylor and wife Nannie S. Taylor. Sold 1941 to William Richardson who lived at #840 (probably this location). Apparently because the block of Ninth Street between Jackson and Graham was never opened, in 1972 it was parceled into 4 lots; added to this property was the small adjoining lot (103) to the north. (interview Bryan Alston, CD, TM, SM)
- 847      1921      C      Hipped-roof house, 2 bays wide with inset corner porch, square wood posts, tripled at corner, 6/1 and paired windows, Masonite siding, 5V metal roof, stuccoed foundation. House built by RJR; tenant in #847 in 1921 was Howie Montgomery (wife Vashti, both white), auto mechanic. Tenants in #851 (probably this house) in 1921 were George McSpangler (wife Esther, both white) bookkeeper at RJR. RJR sold Sept 1938 to first private owners Eddie [Edison] N. Wilson and wife Jessie (both black), who were living here (then #851) by 1940. (CD, TM, SM)
- 853      1921      C      Hipped-roof house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, 4x4 posts, replacement balustrade, 6/1 windows, aluminum siding, composition shingle roofs, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, brick pier foundation with clay tile infill. House built by RJR; tenant in #853 in 1921 was Mrs. Nettie Estep (white), widow of David D. Estep. RJR sold Sept 1938 to first private owner Odessa L. Moore; sold to Robert Latta in 1941 and remained in Latta family until at least 1978. (CD, TM, SM)
- 853A      4Q      N/C      Flat-roofed metal carport facing 9th Street.
- 853B      4Q      N/C      Flat-roofed metal carport facing 9th Street.
- 900      1920      N/C      Design similar to 831 Graham and 802, 837, 901, 902 Jackson but with greater alteration. Side-gabled house, 5 bays wide, central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch. Windows removed from outer bays, posts replaced with fluted metal columns, concrete porch floor, replacement 1/1 windows, beaded vinyl siding, vinyl-clad false knee braces, composition shingle roofs, interior brick chimney. Shown as vacant in 1921 city directory. RJR sold Jan 1939 to first private owners Samuel T. Kelly and wife Bessie. City directory shows house vacant in 1939. Occupied by Mary Thompson (black) in 1940. Apparently because the block of 9th Street between Jackson and Graham was never opened, in 1972 it was parceled into 4 lots; added to this property was the small adjoining lot (101) to the south. (CD, TM, SM)
- 901      1920      C      Design similar to 815, 816, 822, 832, 835, and 902 Graham Ave. but has lost

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## Graham Avenue

- hipped gable. Hipped-roof house with inset corner porch. Retains paired porch posts with upper stickwork. Asbestos siding, replacement 1/1 windows. House built by RJR; tenant at #901 in 1921 was Everett Minter (white), subforeman at RJR; his association with Minter Homes Co. is unknown. RJR sold Sept 1938 to first private owner Lola Tanner Kennedy (black), domestic worker, who was living here in 1939. In 1941 she added one-room addition. (CD, TM, SM; Bldg Permit 1063D 4/8/1941, day labor \$75)
- 902      1920    C      Design similar to 815, 816, 822, 832, 835, and 901 Graham Ave. Hipped-roof house with central hipped dormer, inset corner porch. Aluminum siding, metal awnings, composition shingle roof. House built by RJR; tenant at #902 in 1921 was S.J. Johnson (wife Timmie, both white), tobacco worker. RJR sold Oct. 1938 to first private owners James Belcher (wife Azzile [or Azala], both black), who were living here by 1939; he had restaurant at 315 E. 4th Street. Remained in Belcher family at least until 1983. (CD, TM, SM)
- 903      1920    C      Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, replacement 1/1 windows, vinyl siding over narrow weatherboards, false knee braces and wood shingles in upper gable ends, both covered with vinyl, composition shingle roofs, interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap, stuccoed brick pier foundation with cinderblock infill. House built by RJR; tenant at #903 in 1921 was Thomas L. Morris (wife Alma, both white), tobacco worker. RJR sold Dec. 1938 to first private owners Will Cunningham (wife Mamie, both black), who were living her by 1940. Remained in family as late as 1971. (CD, TM, SM)
- 904      1920    C      Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged 2-bay shed porch with front gable, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, replacement short 1/1 windows, aluminum-clad false knee braces in upper gable ends, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap, chain-link fence. RJR sold Sept 1938 to first private owners Horace McK. Nesbit [or Nesbitt], black elevator operator at Reynolds Building, and wife Rosa J.; they were living here by 1939. (CD, TM, SM)
- 905      1920    C      Similar to 809, 814, 827, 828, 912 Graham Ave. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch. Replacement 4x4 posts, replacement balustrade, 6/1 windows, vinyl siding over narrow weatherboards, false knee braces and wood shingles in upper gable ends, both now covered with vinyl, decorative sawn rafter ends, composition shingle roofs, stuccoed

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Graham Avenue

foundation, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps. House built by RJR; tenant at #905 in 1921 was M.G. Hunt (wife Eula, both white), clerk at RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Sallie Adams, black tobacco worker at RJ Reynolds, and Zetta Gabriel. Sallie Adams was living here in 1939 and retained ownership until 1968. (CD, TM, SM)

- |     |         |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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| 909 | 1940    | C | Similar to 911 Graham Ave. Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch on replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, replacement 1/1 sash, vinyl siding, composition shingle roof. RJR sold Jan 1941 to first private owners James Allen and wife Hannah; transferred through Economy Homes in Sept 1941 to James R.C. Parker and wife Rosalie. House was vacant in 1941, occupied by Rosa Parker in 1942; remained in family as late as 1985. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                |
| 911 | ca.1940 | C | Similar to 909 Graham Ave. Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch on 4x4 posts, concrete porch floor, 6/6 and paired windows, composition shingle roof, asbestos siding. RJR sold Oct 1939 to first private owners Roosevelt Truesdale and wife Lexie L. Occupied in 1942 by Thaddeus G. King and Mamie T. King (both black); she was a hairdresser. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| 912 | 1920    | C | Similar to 809, 814, 827, 828, 905 Graham Ave. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch. Decorative front false knee braces, paired and tripled square wood posts with minor upper stickwork, wood porch floor, 6/1 windows, asbestos siding, false knee braces enclosed with plywood, composition shingle roofs, chain-link fence. House built by RJR; tenant at #912 in 1921 was Reuben E. Ziglar (wife Lula, both white), clerk at RJR, and Clarence M. Culler (white), employee at Southside Motor Co. RJR sold Sept 1938 to first private owner Samuel Farmer who owned several properties here. (CD, TM, SM) |
| 914 | 1939    | C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, prominent front brick chimney with stone accent, 6/6 windows, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, brick foundation. RJR sold Sept 1939 to first private owners Thomas Ford and Annie Bell Nance. Daisy Ford lived here in 1940. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 915 | 1940    | C | Front gabled house with projecting one-bay front gable, shed corner porch, square wood posts, 6/6 and replacement windows, vinyl siding, composition shingle roof, metal awnings, cinderblock retaining wall. RJR sold Aug 1940 to first private owners Edna and Rosalie Jackson (both black). Annie Jackson                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

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Forsyth County, North CarolinaGraham Avenue

(black) lived here in 1941. Remained in family as late as 1987. (CD, TM, SM)

- |     |      |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
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| 918 | 1940 | C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide, central entrance with original half-glazed door, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch, replacement wood porch supports and picket balustrade, concrete porch floor, paired windows with replacement vinyl 1/1 sash, narrow vinyl German siding over wood German siding, composition shingle roof. RJR sold July 1940 to first private owners James Duren and wife Frances (both black), who were living here in 1941; remained in Duren family until at least the 1980s. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                            |
| 924 | 1939 | C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/6 windows, wide German siding, composition shingle roof. This corner property is made up of two lots with total street frontage 78', much wider than the typical 50' width on this street. RJR sold both lots July 1939 to first private owners Elton H. Henderson and Clem P. Andrews and wife <i>et al.</i> Elton Henderson (black) lived here in 1940 and 1941. Samuel Richardson (black) was here in 1942. (CD, TM, SM) |
| 929 | 1954 | N/C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 4 bays wide (asymmetrical), now covered with permastone, replacement sash, no porch, composition shingle roof. This corner property is made up of two lots with total street frontage 76.5', much wider than the typical 50' width on this street. RJR sold both lots Dec 1942 to first private owner Samuel Farmer who owned several properties here; property was transferred many times in 1954. (CD, TM, SM)                                                                                                                                                          |

**Gray Avenue**

Address	Date	Status
801	1940	C

Front-gabled brick-veneered house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) central entrance with projecting front bay, 2-bay shed porch wraps to south side, supported by tapered square wood posts on brick piers with cast-stone caps, 6/1 and paired windows, composition shingle roof, attached brick carport at rear facing south. RJR sold lot May 1939 to Charles T. Martin and wife Eddice B. Property soon split and this portion sold May 1940 to Will Hairston and wife Lottie S. (both black), who were living here in 1941. Remained in family as late as 1974. (CD, TM; Bldg Permit 12/19/1939 to J. W. Ferrell Co and contractor Poindexter Realty for "1-family, brick veneer dwelling, garage \$3,300")

- |     |         |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
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| 802 | ca.1920 | C | Side-gabled house with front cross-gable; small diagonal porch supported by square wood posts on brick piers with cast-stone caps, replacement vinyl windows with 6/6 snap-in muntins, false knee braces in upper gable ends, |
|-----|---------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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## Gray Avenue

- asbestos siding, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, composition shingle roof, post-and-wire fence. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Mrs. Emma Brown (white), no occupation listed. RJR sold lot Sept. 1938 was Daisy C. Wagner [or Wagoner]. City directories show Wagoner (black) living here in 1940, but Fred Morris (black) here in 1941. Lonie Becote Jr. and wife W. E. Mc. bought in 1953. (CD, TM)
- 805      1939      C      Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/6 and paired windows, aluminum siding, metal awnings, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot May 1939 to Wilson C. Patton and wife Earline (both black) who were living here by 1940. (CD, TM)
- 809      1939      C      Front-gabled house with projecting and inset front-gabled porch, 6/6 and paired windows in front, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, aluminum siding, permastone on front, composition shingle roof, 2 interior chimneys, 1 covered with permastone the other stuccoed, metal awnings, stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot May 1939 to Anderson W. McKnight and wife Leona (both black) who were living here by 1940. Remained in family as late as 1972. (CD, TM)
- 810      ca.1920      C      Similar to 845 Gray Avenue. Front-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance and offset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay supported by brick posts on brick piers with cast-stone caps, 6/6 and paired windows, false braces in upper gable ends, asbestos siding, composition shingle roof. Earlier numbered 806 and 808. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Frank H. Baldrige (white), clerk at RJR, and Miss Elizabeth Baldrige (white), clerk at Gilmers Dept. Store. RJR sold lot Sept. 1938 was Samuel Farmer (black), who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. Occupant in 1939 was Corinne Pickenpack, black tobacco worker at RJR; occupant in 1940 was Richard Wilder (black). (CD, TM)
- 811      1939      C      Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/6 and paired windows, vinyl German siding, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot Sept. 1939 to James P. Glover and wife Azalee (both black) who were living here by 1940. (CD, TM)
- 814      1939      N/C      Unadorned house, front-gabled, replacement brick-veneer; with small low inset corner porch, composition shingle roof. Similar in design to house at 910 Camel

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## Gray Avenue

Avenue. RJR sold lot Sept. 1939 to James Berry and wife Lizzie (both black) who were living here by 1940. Remained in family as late as 1980. (CD, TM)

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| 817  | ca. 1920 | C   | Largely intact house, and one of the larger houses on the street. 1½-story side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide with central entrance, inset full-front porch supported by paired and tripled square wood posts on piers; retains picket balustrade with molded rail. Central double gable wood-shingled dormers with ribbon of four 6/1 windows, wood shingles and false knee braces in upper gable ends, projecting shed bay on north side with decorative sawn supporting brackets. 6/6 paired windows, asbestos siding on lower portion, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, chain-link fence. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was George M. Poley (wife Anna F., both white), architect at RJR, and George M. Poley, jr. (white), helper at RJR. RJR sold lot Sept 1938 was Daisy M. Rabb, black tobacco worker at RJR Tobacco Co.; she was living here in 1939. Occupant in 1940 was Alex Moses (black). In 1949-1950, Mrs. Daisy Moses (black) lived here and worked at the Quality Shop, and Hattie M. Moses (black), feeder at Carolina Linen Service. Remained in family as late as 1977. (CD, TM) |
| 817A | 4Q       | N/C | Metal carport.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 818  | 1939     | C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch, brick posts and brick lattice balustrade, 6/6 windows, vinyl German siding covers earlier wide German siding, composition shingle roof, 2 brick chimneys. RJR sold lot May 1939 to Joseph Johnson and wife Margaret (both black), who were living here by 1940. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 820  | 1939     | C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement Neo-Victorian posts and metal balustrade, replacement 1/1 sash, paired windows, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, cinderblock retaining wall. RJR sold lot May 1939 to George W. Wharton and wife Annie (both black); 1940 city directory shows George <u>H</u> orton [sic] living here. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
| 824  | 1939     | C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch, vinyl fluted columns, replacement windows, vinyl siding, vinyl shutters, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot May 1939 to Edgar Littlejohn and wife Alice (both black), who were living here by 1940. After two sales, sold 1942 to Austin D. Benjamin and wife Earline. Earline G. Benjamin was living here in 1942. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |



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Gray Avenue

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|-------|----------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 828   | 1939     | C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch with hipped-roof extension to north, square wood posts on brick piers with cast-stone caps, concrete porch floor, 6/6 windows, asbestos siding, permastone on front. RJR sold lot May 1939 to Hamp Stradford [or Hamilton Stratford] and wife Bessie (both black), who were living here in 1940. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 829   | 1940     | C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports on brick piers with cast-stone caps, 6/6 and paired windows, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, metal awnings, central brick chimney, chain-link fence. RJR sold lot Dec 1939 to Moriese [or Maurice] Davis and wife Lizzie (both black), who were living here by 1940. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| 832-8 | ca 1960  | N/C | Two-story apartment complex. Front-gabled with full-front inset porch at each level, 4 bays wide with entrances at outer bays, horizontal-paned windows, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof. RJR sold the lot Jan 1939 to James A. Lawrence and wife Elnora; after several owners, Sam C. Ogburn bought in 1959. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 833   | ca. 1920 | N/C | Similar to 851 and 844 Gray Ave. Side-gabled house, 3 bays wide, retains full-front inset porch, original paired and 6/6 windows, decorative front gable, replacement metal porch supports, replacement balustrade, permastone siding, concrete porch floor, composition shingle roof, chain-link fence. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Harrison Stokes (wife Beulah, both white), employee at RJR. Tenant in 1939 was R. Campbell Harper, black tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Willie. RJR sold house Sept 1938 to Henry Cook and wife Beatrice (both black), who were living here in 1940; remained in family as late as 1977. (CD, TM) |
| 835   | ca. 1939 | N/C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/6 windows, replacement 1/1 windows, front paired windows, vinyl German siding on sides, permastone on front, composition shingle roof, wood handicap ramp at N front. RJR sold lot March 1939 was Maria Walker Berrien; transferred Dec 39 to T.A. Berrien and Emily F. Wentz. Maria and Thos A. Berrien (both black), tobacco worker at RJ Reynolds, lived here in 1940. In 1940 they hired day labor to build a chicken house. (CD, TM; Bldg Permit 3647A, 2/24/40, \$100) |

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Gray Avenue

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| 839  | 1940    | C   | Side-gabled house, 5 bays wide, central entrance, engaged front-gabled 3-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports on stuccoed piers with cast-stone caps, 6/1 windows, vinyl siding, composition shingle roof, cinderblock retaining wall. RJR sold lot Oct 1938 was Rucker C. Crutchfield and wife. Sold 1940 to Stilton [or Sterling W.] Douglas and wife Irene (both black), who were living here in 1941; she ran a beauty shop in the house. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| 839A | ca.1940 | C   | Front-gabled cinderblock garage with board door.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| 845  | 1922    | C   | Similar to 810. Front-gabled house with recessed and projecting front-gabled corner porch, retains square wood posts, picket balustrade and molded rail, wood shingle siding on sides and porch gable, aluminum siding on front facade, central brick chimney with cast stone cap. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Owen C. Saunders (wife Flossie, both white), tobacco worker, and Orman Claudine Saunders (white), subforeman RJR. RJR sold house Sept 1938 to Jesse Campbell, black elevator operator, and wife Eliza; they were living here in 1939. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 846  | ca.1938 | C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, no porch, small gable over door, aluminum siding, 6/6 windows, composition shingle roof, side-gabled sunroom extension to north. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white, did not live in neighborhood); sold July 1938 to Sam Farmer and wife Roberta C. (black), who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. The Gibsons bought 906, 914, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. Occupant in 1939 was Edith S. Douglas, black teacher at 14th Street School (a few blocks north on Cameron Avenue). She is shown as owner in 1939 directory, although property records show purchase by J. F. Hammond and wife Edith in 1943. Occupant in 1940 was Earle E. Stephens (black). The Hammonds (both black), later lived here; he was a painter. They sold to Emanuel S. Douglas and wife Laurellen W. in 1951. (CD, TM) |
| 848  | 1939    | N/C | Two-story cross gable house with large 2-story front gable; permastone on front, aluminum sides; composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot Aug 1938 to LeRoy M. vanLandingham, black tobacco worker, and wife Leezella. (They were first black tenants at 836 Rich Avenue in 1932.) The van Landingshams built the house and a garage for \$3,600. House vacant in 1939; occupied by Lee R. VanLandingham in 1940 and 1941; vacant again in 1942 and occupied by Geo. W. Allen (black) in 1949, who installed an oil furnace and tank. (CD, TM; Bldg Permit Sept 1928, contractor Royal Puryear; Bldg Permit 9552, 12/19/1949, contractor Dunnagan & Rideout, \$565)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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Gray Avenue

848A    4Q    N/C    Front-gabled shed.

849      1939    N/C    Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, vinyl siding on sides, 1/1 replacement windows, composition shingle roof. Character significantly altered by addition of buff-colored brick veneer on front and matching buff-colored pierced-brick fence at front. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white, did not live in neighborhood); sold 1938 to Samuel Farmer (black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. Occupant in 1940 was Jane L. Maxwell (black). The Gibsons bought 906, 914, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. (CD, TM)

851    ca.1920    C    Similar to 833 and 844 Gray Ave. 1½-story side-gabled bungalow, 4 bays wide, inset full-front porch supported by square wood posts, replacement balustrade, new wood porch floor, replacement 1/1 windows, decorative front gable dormer with diamond vent; retains false knee braces and wood shingles in upper gable ends, Masonite siding elsewhere, new wood staircase on north side, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, attached shed carport at rear. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Griffin Walls (white), tobacco worker. RJR sold lot Sept 1938 was Sam Farmer (black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. Occupant in 1939 was Robert Simpson, black tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Eliza. Occupied in 1940 and 1941 by Albert L. Cuthrell (black). (CD, TM)

851A    4Q    N/C    Open-sided front-gabled frame boat shed facing 9th Street.

901    ca.1920    C    This corner house is similar to corner house at 903 Cameron Avenue. Side-gabled, 3 bays wide with an inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay continuing as a wraparound corner porch (house is on street corner) supported by replacement wood posts on brick piers with cast stone caps, replacement balustrade, replacement sash, vinyl siding, composition shingle roof. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was William F. Davis (wife Ada, both white), subforeman at RJR. RJR sold lot Sept 1938 was Samuel Farmer (black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. House was vacant in 1939, occupied by Harvey H. [F.] Morgan (black) in 1940 and 1941. (CD, TM)

902      1938    C    Side-gabled minimal traditional house, brick-veneered, 3 bays wide with central

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entrance, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch with arch, brick posts on brick piers with brick caps, arched entrance, 6/1 and paired windows, south side porch (facing 9<sup>th</sup> Street) with brick lattice work and brick posts on brick piers, and lattice work, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot Aug 1937 to John Hurry [Henry?] Ashford, black tobacco worker RJR Tobacco Co, and wife Annie M. They built the house and were living here in 1939. Remained in family as late as 1961. (CD, TM; Bldg Permit 3/8/1938 "erect brick veneer dwelling")

904      1940s    C      Side-gabled house with front cross gable, brick-veneered, 3 bays wide with central entrance, inset porch wraps to north, replacement metal porch supports on brick piers with cast-stone caps and brick lattice work, 6/1 and paired windows, composition shingle roof, chain link fence. New carport extends roof to north, asbestos siding in upper gable ends, 2 interior brick chimneys. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white, did not live in neighborhood). Sold in two weeks to F. N. Snyder and wife Ruth M, and again in 1940 to Nathan Harris and wife Gertie Lee, who owned as late as 1978. House not listed in city directories in 1940-42; Harris was living here by 1949. The Gibsons bought 906, 914, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. (CD, TM)

905    ca. 1920    C      Similar to 913 Gray Ave. Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide with full-front inset porch, decorative front gable with diamond vent, replacement 1/1 sash, paired square wood porch posts, aluminum siding, aluminum siding covers porch piers and porch corner posts, stone retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Wilson Gibson (wife Ruth, both white), tobacco worker, and Edward W. Gibson (white), subforeman at RJR. RJR sold lot Sept. 1938 was Ernest L. Mitchen [Mitchem, Mitchell?] and wife Fannie (both black); remained in family until 1971. Tenant in 1939 was Johnson P. Gibson, black tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Ether. Ernest Mitchell was living here in 1942. (CD, TM, SM)

906      1938      N/C      1½-story side-gabled brick-veneered house, 3 bays wide with brick and slate open stoop, enclosed inset corner porch with door. Two gable dormers, triple windows on front, vinyl siding in side upper gable ends. Steep gable roof is later alteration. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white, did not live in neighborhood). Sold in two weeks to F. N. Snyder and wife Ruth M, and again in 1938 to Ernest O. Cuthrell, black chauffeur, and wife Wynona W.; they were living here in 1939. The Gibsons bought 906, 914, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. (CD, TM)

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| 908    1941    C   | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 2-bay porch, square wood posts, 6/6 windows, vinyl German siding, composition shingle roof, 2 interior corbelled brick chimneys. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white, did not live in neighborhood). Sold in two weeks to F. N. Snyder and wife Ruth M, and again in 1941 to Economy Homes before a 1942 sale to Walter Farrow and wife Lorene (both black), who were living here by 1949. The Gibsons bought 906, 914, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. (CD, TM)                                                                                                                                             |
| 909   ca. 1920   C | Largely intact house with exception of large front replacement window. Front-gabled bungalow with an inset porch within an engaged shed corner porch supported by short tapered wood posts on prominent tall tapered brick piers with large cast-stone caps, picket balustrade, 6/6 and paired windows, replacement front picture window, weatherboards, wood shingles and false knee braces in upper gable ends, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps, stuccoed foundation. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Roscoe O. Smith (wife Marjorie, both white), clerk at RJR. Occupant in 1939 was William Preston, black tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Eva. RJR sold house Sept 1939 to William J. Massey and wife Mary, both black; they were living here by 1940. (CD, TM) |
| 913   ca. 1920   C | Similar to 905 Gray Ave. Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide with central entrance, central shed dormer, inset full-front porch supported by paired and tripled square wood posts on piers, 6/6 and paired windows, 5-light transom, vinyl German siding, vinyl surrounds, soffits and porch ceiling, vinyl also covers porch piers, stuccoed foundation, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Lewis S. Griffin (wife Martha, both white), employee at RJR. RJR sold lot Oct. 1938 was Samuel Farmer (black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. Occupant in 1939 was Samuel J. Grant, black elevator operator at Reynolds Bldg, and wife Myrthe B. Occupant in 1942 was Mary Hancock (black). (CD, TM)                   |
| 918   ca. 1920   C | Side-gabled bungalow, 4 bays wide, inset full-front porch supported by square wood posts on later cinderblock piers, replacement balustrade, 6/6 windows, central gable dormer, false knee braces at all gable ends, vinyl-clad exposed rafter ends, vinyl German siding covers weatherboards, composition shingle roof, central brick chimney with cast-stone cap. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was Jno. Caudle (wife Mattie, both white), boxmaker at RJR. RJR sold lot Sept.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

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1938 was Samuel Farmer (black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. Occupant in 1939 was Ernest Butler, black tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Nora. Occupant in 1940 was Peter Wiley. (CD, TM)

919 1954; moved N/C Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide, engaged front-gabled entry porch, vinyl siding, shutters, soffits, composition shingle roof, 6/1, 6/6, and paired windows. According to owner, the current house was moved here from Peters Creek Parkway and replaced an earlier house. Sanborn Map shows a house here built by 1921; RJR's first tenant in 1921 in that house (since demolished) was Wade Cornish (wife Lucile, both white), boxmaker at RJR. RJR sold lot Oct 1938 was Samuel Farmer (black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. Occupant in 1939 was Benjamin T. Spratt, black tobacco worker at RJR, and wife Lizzie. (CD, TM)

921 1940 C Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, front-gabled full-front porch, square wood posts, replacement balustrade, replacement 1/1 sash, vinyl German siding, false knee braces at all gable ends, brick foundation, composition shingle roofs, 2 interior corbelled brick chimneys. RJR sold lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white, did not live in neighborhood); sold in a week to Samuel Farmer and wife Roberta C. Farmer (both black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. Lillie Rice (black), tobacco worker at Taylor Bros., lived here in 1941 and 1942. Robert L. Downs, black, lived here in 1949. The Gibsons bought 906, 914, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time. (CD, TM)

921 rear 2 houses on the back of the lot face 10th Street. See 1800 and 1802 E. Tenth St.

924 1941 C Sharing a lot and a twin to 926 Gray Ave. Small side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged front-gabled 1-bay porch, 4x4 posts, replacement balustrade, replacement 1/1 sash, vinyl German siding, brick foundation, composition shingle roof, 2 interior stuccoed brick chimneys. RJR sold lot Nov 1941 was Samuel Farmer (black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. Occupant in 1942 was Hazel Sumlar (black—I believe he was male), tobacco worker at RJR Tobacco Co. Sumlar moved here from 852 N. Graham Avenue where Rufus Johnson (see #926) had also lived. Occupant in 1949 was Australia J. Smith (black). (CD, TM)

926 1941 C Sharing a lot with, and a twin to, 924 Gray Ave. Occupant in 1942 was Rufus

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Johnson (black); occupant in 1949 was Rufus Graham (wife Gertrude, both black), tobacco worker at RJR. Tobacco Co. Graham moved here from 852 N. Graham Avenue where Hazel Sumlar (see #924) had also lived. (CD, TM)

### N. Jackson Avenue

This portion of Jackson Avenue was formerly known as Baltimore Avenue; the name was changed by 1921 when Reynoldstown's streets were first listed in city directories. City directory then lists Baltimore Street with the notation "see Jackson Avenue." Jackson Avenue is lower, backing up to the stream. Reynolds Tobacco Company's houses there were designated for Reynolds's black workers, whereas the higher streets to the east were for white employees. As a group, houses on this street are smaller than those on other streets in Reynoldstown and built closer together, with a house on each lot rather than spacing an empty lot between. These two blocks of Jackson Avenue retain the highest number of houses from the original period of development than any other street in Reynoldstown, and has undergone the least change in development pattern since the 1920s. There is later development on the south end of Jackson Avenue, which was still unopened on the 1949 Sanborn Map.

Address	Date	Status	
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802	1920	C	Design similar to 837, 901, 902 Jackson and 831 and 900 Graham. Side-gabled house, 5 bays wide, central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/1 windows, false knee braces, vinyl shutters, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Algie Canty and wife and Sallie Holleman (black) 1/28/1939. (All other houses on even side of 800 block were sold in late 1938.) None are listed in 1942 or 1949-50 city directories. In 1940 the property sold to Economy Homes, and sold again in 1941 to Henry C. Carmon and wife Dorothea (black); in 1942 Carmon was an agent with NC Mutual Life Insurance Co. The property sold again in 1943 to H. L. Crotts and wife Almeda S. Crotts, and in 1950 to Oscar Moses and wife Mary (black), who lived here. In 1949-50 Oscar was employee at Reynolds Tobacco Co. (SM, CD, TM)
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813	1920	C	Similar to many houses on Jackson Ave. and some on Graham Avenue. Hipped-roofed house with hipped central dormer, inset corner porch. Retains narrow weatherboards, wood soffits and decorative sawn brackets at all eaves. Paired windows at south front bay, replacement concrete steps, cinderblock retaining wall. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners John Y. Coleman and wife Georgia 12/24/1938. Wachovia Bank & Trust took possession in 1940 and sold it several weeks later to Robert Dickerson and wife Minnie, who owned the property for 30 years until 1970. Oscar A Moses and wife Mary D bought in 1976. (SM, CD, TM)
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| 832 | 1920 | C | Similar to many houses on Jackson Ave. and some on Graham Avenue. Hipped with hipped central dormer, inset corner porch. Retains wood soffits and decorative sawn brackets at all eaves. Paired windows at north front bay, replacement 4x4 porch posts and concrete porch floor, 6/6 windows, aluminum siding. House built by RJR. RJR sold Dec 1938 to first private owners William A. Buie and wife Ida (both black). In 1942 they lived here and Rev. Buie was listed as pastor at Spencer Memorial Christian Church [yet elsewhere Robert L. Peters is listed as pastor]. By 1945 Ida was employee at Brown & Williamson Tobacco. 1949-50 city directory lists William A. Buie as laborer for Reynolds Tobacco, both still living here. Remained in Buie ownership until 1962. (SM, CD, TM) |
| 836 | 1920 | C | Similar to 844 and 900 Jackson Avenue and some on Graham Avenue. Hipped roof house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/1 windows, aluminum siding, stuccoed foundation, composition shingle roof, interior stuccoed brick chimney with cast-stone cap. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Charles E. L. Hines and wife [Rosella?] and to Fannie Oates (black) 12/10/1938. In 1942 all lived here and both Hines and Oates were tobacco workers at RJR. By 1949-50, Fannie G. Oates (widow of William) lived here and was employee at Reynolds Tobacco. Remained in Oates family as late as 1967. (SM, CD, TM)                                                                              |
| 837 | 1920 | C | Design similar to 802, 901, 902 Jackson and 831 and 900 Graham. Side-gabled bungalow, 5 bays wide, central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, 6/6 replacement windows, false knee braces enclosed with vinyl; decorative sawn rafter ends removed. Vinyl siding installed after 1993 covers narrow weatherboards with wood shingles in upper gable ends. Stuccoed pier foundation with brick infill, replacement cinderblock steps, 5V metal roofs, interior stuccoed chimney with cast-stone cap, vinyl shutters. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Robert E. Shaffner, tobacco worker, and wife Julia 11/19/1938 (both black). Remained in Shaffner family as late as 1986. (SM, CD, TM)                                                 |
| 840 | 1920 | C | Side-gabled house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged shed 2-bay porch, replacement 4x4 porch posts, concrete porch floor, replacement 1/1 windows, vinyl-clad false knee braces, vinyl siding installed after 1993 covers narrow weatherboards, stuccoed foundation, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Samuel L. Simpson and wife Lizzie H. Simpson                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |



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(black) 12/24/1938. In 1942 they lived here and Samuel was tobacco worker at Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corp; by 1949-50 he was a clerk at Minor's Meat Market on E. 11th, still living here. Remained in Simpson family until 1977. (SM, CD, TM)

841      1920    C      Design similar to 909, 917, and 926 Jackson. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch. Retains wood porch floor, retains paired and triple wood posts. Replacement 1/1 windows, vinyl siding, 5V metal roof. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Spencer J. Wiley and wife Josephine 1/28/1939; living here [lived at #839, formerly 846] by 1941. Appears to have remained in Spencer or Wiley family until 1983. (SM, CD, TM)

844      1920    C      Similar to 836 and 900. Hipped roof house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, replacement 1/1 windows. Vinyl siding installed after 1993 covers narrow weatherboards. Decorative sawn eave brackets removed. Stuccoed foundation, composition shingle roofs, stuccoed interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap, chain link fence. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Julia and James Rich (both black) 11/25/1938. In 1942 they lived here and Julia R. Rich was tobacco worker at RJR. Owners in 1949 were James and Julia Williams (both black); he was grocer on E. 10th Street. In 1954 sold to Joseph Rich and wife Nancy P. Rich. (SM, CD, TM)

845      1920    C      Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, replacement 1/1 windows, aluminum siding, surrounds and soffits; aluminum siding covers false knee braces, stuccoed foundation, composition shingle roof, stuccoed brick chimney with cast-stone cap. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Roosevelt Tedder and Eliza Moses 10/15/1938. Tedder (black) was living here in 1942 but no occupation is listed. Neither Tedder nor Moses is listed in 1949-50 directory. Property sold to John B. Morrison and wife Alberta (both black) in 1948; in 1949-50 they lived here and he was employee at Western Electric. (SM, CD, TM)

845A    4Q      N/C    Front-gabled frame 2-car garage.

849      1920    C      Similar to many houses on Jackson Ave. Hipped-roof house with hipped central dormer, inset corner porch. Plain vinyl siding, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor. Retains decorative sawn rafter ends at all eaves and false knee braces at side cross gable. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private

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owners Eugene Marshall and wife Irine [sic] 12/28/1938. City directories show Formon [or Freeman] Daniels, tobacco worker, and wife Golden, both black, living at then #827 in 1921 [house number was 874, changed to 847 by 1938, later to 849]. In 1923 and 1926 Ivey/Ivy Walker, black, was living at then #827; James Zeigler, tobacco worker, and wife Annie, both black, lived at then #847 in 1938 and 1939; owner Marshall was living at #847 by 1940. Property sold to Nallie Head in 1950. Apparently because the block of Ninth Street between Jackson and Graham was never opened, in 1972 it was parceled into 4 lots; added to this property was the small adjoining lot (104) to the north. (SM, CD, TM)

900      1920    C      Similar to 836 and 844 Jackson Ave. Hipped-roof house, 3 bays wide, 2-bay engaged shed porch, replacement metal supports. Narrow weatherboards, 6/6 windows. South front shed addition with triple windows, chain link fence. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Clayton Samuel and wife Ethel. Both 1942 and 1949-50 city directories show them living here but list no occupations. Property remained in Samuel family as late as 1977. (SM, CD, TM)

901      1920    C      Design similar to 802, 837, 902 Jackson and 831 and 900 Graham. Side-gabled bungalow, 5 bays wide, attached 3-bay shed porch with enclosed N end, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, replacement 1/1 windows, false knee braces at gable ends, vinyl siding, composition shingle roof, stuccoed brick chimney with cast-stone cap, brick pier foundation with brick infill. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Fred McCurry and Frankie B. McCurry (both black) 12/10/1938. Property sold to R. W. Brown in 1940, and to E. B. McCoy in 1947 who ten days later sold it to Fairley Wall and wife Odessa R. Wall, who painted and made repairs in 1948. (In 1940 the McCurrys bought 821 Rich Ave and lived there. He was barber at 7 W. 5th St. and later at 301 1/2 N. Main St.) Apparently because the block of Ninth Street between Jackson and Graham was never opened, in 1972 it was parceled into 4 lots; added to this property was the small adjoining lot (102) to the south. (SM, CD, TM; Bldg Permit B6921, 4/20/1948, \$300)

901A    4Q      N/C    Flat-roofed metal carport.

901A    4Q      N/C    Side-gambrel metal shed.

902      1920    C      Largely intact house. Design similar to 802, 837, 901 Jackson and 831 and 900 Graham. Side-gabled bungalow, 5 bays wide (asymmetrical), central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/1 windows, narrow weatherboards with wood shingles in upper gable

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- end, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners the Rev. Jason H. Dukes and wife Fozie (both black) 12/24/38, who were living here by 1942. By 1949-50, Fozie T. Dukes, then widowed, lived here and was employee at Reynolds Tobacco. (SM, CD, TM)
- 903      1920      C      Similar to many houses on Jackson Ave. Hipped-roof house with hipped central dormer, inset corner porch, replacement posts, vinyl German siding. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Mary London and Odessa Lowery 9/17/1938. Property sold to Isaiah Todd and wife Julia in 1976. (SM, CD, TM)
- 909      1920      C      Design similar to 841, 917, and 926 Jackson. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement wood posts, replacement balustrade, 6/6 windows, false knee braces at gable ends, exposed rafter ends, projecting gable on south side with ribbon of 3 windows, vinyl German siding, brick pier foundation with brick, cinderblock, and clay tile infill. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners E.A. Davis and wife Mattie J. 1/7/1939. Property sold to John M. Adams in 1949?, to Algon Landrum and wife A. in 1946?, and to S. O. Hinkle and wife Fannie M. in 1952. Remained in Hinkle family until 1985. (SM, CD, TM)
- 913      1920      C      Hipped-roof house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, engaged 3-bay shed porch, replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/6 windows, permastone on front and porch foundation, asbestos siding on sides, stuccoed foundation, 5V metal roofs, stuccoed brick interior chimney with cast-stone cap, cinderblock retaining wall and chain link fence. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Robert L. Smith and wife Jessie 12/10/1938. Property owned by Mamie Sue Dodson in 1976, and sold to Inez B. Downs in 1986 together with vacant lot to the north. (SM, CD, TM)
- 914      1920      C      Similar to several houses on Jackson Ave. and some on Graham Ave. Hipped-roof house with hipped central dormer, inset corner porch. Vinyl siding installed after 1993 covers narrow weatherboards. Square wood posts, paired and single 6/1 windows, concrete porch floor. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Eugene C. and Lucile C. Wesley (both black) 11/19/1938. In 1942 Eugene Wesley lived here; by 1949-50 Eugene C. and his wife Rosa L. lived here; she was an employee at Reynolds Tobacco. Also living here in 1949-50 was Lucile Wesley (co-owner), teacher at Woodland Avenue School. Property remained in Wesley family until 1986. (SM, CD, TM)

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|-----|------|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 916 | 1920 | C | Largely intact house. Front-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), attached 3-bay shed porch with square wood posts and replacement balustrade, 6/1 windows on front, 6/1 and 6/6 windows on sides, narrow weatherboards, wood shingles and false knee braces in upper gable ends, decorative sawn rafter ends, 5V metal roofs, interior brick chimney. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Howard James and wife Willie M. James (black) 1/7/1939. They were living here in 1942 when Howard James was tobacco worker at RJR. The Jameses are not listed in 1949-50 city directory; street list shows Balboa J. Cunningham (black) living at 916. Property remained in James family ownership until 1988. (SM, CD, TM)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 917 | 1920 | C | Design similar to 841, 909, and 926 Jackson. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide, offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch supported by square wood posts with minor upper stickwork, concrete porch floor, replacement plate-glass and 1/1 sash, aluminum siding, surrounds and soffits; composition shingle roofs, interior brick chimney with cast-stone cap, stuccoed foundation. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Cornelius F. Moore and wife Hattie 9/24/1938; living here by 1941 [lived and owned #925, alternate # 917]. Built 9 x 12 one-room addition 1948. Property sold to Johnnie Thompkins Jr. and wife Elsie in 1958. (SM, CD, TM; Bldg Permit B6628, 1/22/1948)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
| 920 | 1920 | C | Similar to many houses on Jackson Ave. Hipped-roof house with hipped central dormer, inset corner porch. Retains narrow weatherboards, wood soffits and decorative sawn brackets at all eaves, 6/6 windows, paired windows at front, metal awnings, 5V metal roof., replacement wood posts and balustrade. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners William L. Massey 10/29/38. City directories are unclear; however, it appears that Elizabeth "Lizzie" Johnson (black) lived here from 1925 until as late as 1942. Property sold in 1943 to Eunice L. Burrell (in 1949-50 she was a teacher at Woodland Avenue School living on E 12th Street). She sold 2 days later to Walter H. Bausman and wife Elvira [or Olivia] (both black). In 1949, tax records also show John T. Bausman and wife Nellie M. associated with the property. In 1949-50, Walter Bausman lived here and worked at a filling station on E. 1st Street. John and Nellie Bausman lived on E. 12th Street; she was assistant treasurer-cashier at Winston Mutual Life Insurance and he was co-owner of Hairston-Bausman Funeral Home ("Courteous, Efficient, Sympathetic Service, Serving the Colored Population of Winston-Salem and Vicinity, 203 E. 7th, tel 3-1023." Co-owner Worthy D. Hairston lived in Charlotte.) (SM, CD, TM) |
| 926 | 1920 | C | Design similar to 841, 909, and 917 Jackson. Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide,                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |

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### Jackson Avenue

offset projecting front-gabled 2-bay porch. Replacement metal porch supports, concrete porch floor, 6/6 windows, vinyl siding, shutters, 5V metal roof. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners Mary King McCurry and husband Spencer (both black) 11/5/1938. In 1942 they lived here; Mary was teacher at Woodland Avenue School and Spencer was porter. By 1949-50 she remained at the school; Spencer L. was a waiter at the Robert E. Lee Hotel. (SM, CD, TM)

- 927 1920 C Similar to many houses on Jackson Ave. Hipped with hipped central dormer, inset corner porch supported by square wood posts, 6/1 windows, vinyl German siding, vinyl soffits, composition shingle roofs, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast-stone caps. House built by RJR. RJR sold to first private owners George L. Goodson and wife Eliza 11/19/1938. Property sold to Minnie Davis in 1953 and to Sarah Davis Edwards in 1969. (SM, CD, TM)

### Rich Avenue (known as B Avenue in Cameron Park in 1920, Rich Avenue by 1921.)

Address Date Status

- 812 1920 C Intact house with significant damage from 2007 fire. Similar to 820, 828, 852, 918 Rich Ave. and 860 Camel Ave. Large shingled bungalow, side-gabled with false knee braces and exposed rafter ends, 3 bays wide with central entrance, paired windows, standing seam metal roof, decorative front gable above full-front inset porch supported by shingled corner posts and paired square wood posts on shingled piers. Picket balustrade, very little altered, cement steps, stuccoed foundation, interior brick chimneys with cast stone caps, stone retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Ernest R. Fulk (carpenter) and wife Emma, both white. First black tenants, 1932, Willie R. Barber (tobacco worker) and wife Creola, who bought in 1938. (TM, CD)
- 814 1940 C Small side-gabled minimal traditional house with front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, cement porch steps and floor, replacement sash, vinyl siding replaces asbestos siding, composition shingle roofs, stone retaining wall. Stuccoed central chimney removed after 1993. Aquilla Y. Hairston (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Cleola (or Lillie), both black, bought in 1940 and were living here by 1941. (TM, CD)
- 820 1920 C Similar to 812, 828, 852 and 918 Rich Ave. and 860 Camel Ave., but original weatherboards now covered with vinyl German siding. Side-gabled bungalow with full-front inset porch, false knee braces removed, 3 bays wide with central entrance, paired windows with replacement 1/1 vinyl sash, projecting shed bay on north and south side, porch supported by square paneled wood posts on

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Forsyth County, North Carolina

## Rich Avenue

replacement cinderblock piers, replacement metal balustrade, brick foundation, composition shingle roof, decorative front gable and central stuccoed chimney. Today this house is a single-family residence; it appears to have been a duplex of 4 bays with entrances at 2 central bays although research indicates only one family lived here. One of the 2 doors was covered when vinyl siding installed after 1993. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were Thomas H. Carroll (foreman at RJR) and wife Thenia. First black tenants, 1932, were John M. Lindsay (tobacco worker) and wife Lizzie. First private owner, 1938, was Samuel Farmer (black) who lived on Cameron Avenue and was landlord of this house and 857 Rich Avenue. (TM, CD)

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| 824 | 1940 | C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, paired windows with replacement 1/1 vinyl sash, 6/1 windows, rainbow arch, front-gabled 1-bay porch, 4x4 porch posts, cement porch floor on brick foundation, replacement metal balustrade, vinyl German siding replaces asbestos siding; 2 interior corbelled brick chimneys, composition shingle roofs, brick foundation. RJR sold lot in 1940 to first private owners Nathaniel Grissom (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Cath, both black, who were living here by 1942. (TM, CD)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 828 | 1920 | C | Intact house. Similar to 812, 820, 852, and 918 Rich Ave, and 860 Camel Ave. Large side-gabled shingled bungalow with full-front inset porch supported by paired square wood posts and decorative joinery on shingled piers. False knee braces, exposed rafter ends, 4 bays wide with no external evidence that it was a duplex, 5-light transom over door, 6/6 windows. Replacement balustrade, stuccoed foundation, composition shingle roofs, central brick chimney with cast stone caps. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Robert W. Thorpe (foreman RJR) and wife Laura, both white. First black tenants, 1932, were Walter M. Martin (tobacco worker) and wife Omia Mauney Martin, who bought from RJR in 1938. The house apparently was damaged in a fire and was repaired in 1948 by contractor Robert Penn. (TM, CD, interview Lois Hanes; Bldg Permit B6573, 1/7/1948, \$1,500) |
| 831 | 1920 | C | Similar to house at 503 Cameron Avenue south of Reynoldstown. Side-gabled bungalow with wrap porch ending with pyramidal roof supported by knee braces on pier (now covered with aluminum siding), replacement metal porch supports, false knee braces, front shed dormer, paired 6/6 vinyl windows. Vinyl German siding replaces aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimneys with cast stone caps. Frame carport on south side. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were G. Wilburn Wilson (clerk RJR) and wife Rosie, both white. First black tenant, 1932, Sarah Hill (tobacco worker). RJR sold 1938 to first                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

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Rich Avenue

private owners William T. Gary (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Addie, who lived here by 1939. (TM, CD)

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| 834 | 1940 | C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, brick-veneered with basketweave watertable, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, front-gabled 2-bay porch supported by replacement fluted columns on original brick piers with cast stone caps, replacement metal balustrade, paired and 6/1 windows. Plain vinyl siding replaces German siding in porch gable; composition shingle roofs, central brick chimney, stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot in 1940 to first private owners William Lattimor (station fireman, RJR) and wife Lucille, both black, who were living here by 1941. (TM, CD)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| 836 | 1920 | C | Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide with central entrance, flared-base Craftsman door surround with dog ears, 6/6 windows. Originally had full-front inset porch supported by square posts, now has square Doric corner post with deep heavy knee braces on large tapered brick pier with cast stone cap. South end of porch has been enclosed with German siding and later window. Weatherboards, picket balustrade, false knee braces, exposed rafter ends, 5V metal roof, interior stuccoed brick chimney with cast stone cap, later cinderblock retaining wall with brick detail. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were J. Bertiam Grubbs (tobacco worker) and wife Myrtle, both white. First black tenants, 1932, LeRoy vanLandingham [or Landingham] (tobacco worker) and wife Lezella. (They bought 848 Gray Avenue in 1938.) RJR sold 1938 to first private owners John J. Jones (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Dora, both black. (TM, CD) |
| 837 | 1939 | C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house with side-gabled extension to north; main block is 3 bays wide with central entrance, replacement window, 6/6 windows, bracketed shed roof above door, metal awning and metal supports create porch, aluminum siding. RJR sold lot in 1939 to first private owners Calvin Price (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Orressa, both black, who were living here by 1940. (TM, CD)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| 840 | 1939 | C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, 6/6 windows, bracketed pediment above entrance, aluminum awning and metal supports create porch, cement porch floor on cinderblock foundation, shed-roofed sunroom on south side, vinyl siding covers surrounds, 2 interior corbelled brick chimneys, composition shingle roof. RJR sold lot in 1939 to first private owners Henry H. Harris (tobacco worker at Brown and Williamson Tobacco Co.) and wife Geneva, both black, who were living here by 1940. (TM, CD)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

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Rich Avenue

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|------|------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 841  | 1920 | C   | Side-gabled bungalow with full-front inset porch supported by replacement metal porch supports and balustrade. Gable dormer and false knee braces, 4 bays wide, replacement 1/1 vinyl windows, paired windows on side, aluminum siding, vinyl siding covers soffits and false knee braces, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney (later brick), brick foundation. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were Edgar C. Lowder (employee RJR) and wife Martha, both white, who moved from Fayette St. First black tenants, 1932, Calvin Sullivan (tobacco worker) and wife Fannie. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners William A(rthur) Jones (tobacco worker) and wife Margaret. Jones moved here from SC, worked for RJR and at times also had a farm, lumber mill, grocery store, and taxi service. The upper floor of the house was unfinished when the Jones moved in; a carpenter finished that floor to pay off his debt at Jones's grocery store. (TM, CD, interview granddaughter Dee Jones Washington)    |
| 844  | 1920 | C   | Similar to 849 Rich Ave. Front-gabled bungalow with front-gabled projecting and inset porch supported by full-height square brick columns with wood balustrade. False knee braces and exposed rafter ends, 6/6 windows, projecting side-gabled bay on south side with false knee braces, shingles in upper gable and gable ends, weatherboards beneath porch, aluminum siding, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast stone caps, composition shingle roof, replacement sash in small paired windows beneath porch, 8/8 front window, brick foundation, shed dormer on north side with exposed rafter ends, storm windows. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Grover Cleveland Hanes (painter) and wife Camellia, both white. First black tenant, 1932, Benjamin T. Spratt. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners Earl B. Neal (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Mamie, both black. In 1951, Neal received a building permit to erect a garage, but "applicant decided not to build." (TM, CD; Bldg Permit August 1951, \$25) |
| 845  | 1939 | N/C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, replacement vinyl windows with false muntins, front-gabled 1-bay porch with rainbow arch ceiling, replacement metal porch supports and balustrade, vinyl German siding, permastone on front, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney with brick cap and prominent permastone exterior end chimney, brick foundation. RJR sold lot in 1939 to first private owners William Griffin (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Ernestine, both black, who were living here by 1940. (TM, CD)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| 845A | 3Q   | N/C | At the rear is a cinderblock front-gabled 1-car garage with vinyl siding on front upper gable end.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



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Rich Avenue

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| 849  | 1920 | C | Similar to 844 Rich Ave, but with vinyl siding, vinyl surrounds, vinyl false knee braces and soffits, aluminum awnings. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were William Burette Higgins (subforeman RJR) and wife Stella, both white. First black tenant, 1932, Frank Bohannon. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners Rossie B. Bohannon (tobacco worker RJR) and Rosalie Frazier (school teacher), both black. Alexander Barber bought in 1990s from the Hairston estate as a rental house; later occupied by Alexander Barber, Jr. (TM, CD, interview)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <br> |      |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 850  | 1941 | C | Front-gabled brick-veneered house, cross-gabled with wrap porch supported by square tapered wood posts on brick piers with brick caps, decorative brick balustrade, 3 bays wide with central entrance, paired windows, 6/1 windows, vinyl siding on front gable end, composition shingle roof, exterior end brick chimney with brick cap. RJR sold lot in 1940 to first private owners James Greenwood, Jr., (chauffeur) and wife Otellia, both black. They had the house built in 1941 for \$3,250. Contractor was J. W. Greenwood, perhaps the owner or a family member. They were living here by 1942. (TM, CD; Bldg Permit 947B, 2/17/1941)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <br> |      |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 851  | 1939 | C | Small side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, 6/6 windows, bracketed pediment over entrance, aluminum awning and metal supports create porch, cement porch floor on cinderblock foundation, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, 2 interior stuccoed brick chimney with brick caps. RJR sold lot in 1939 to first private owner Lula Belle Martin (tobacco worker RJR), black, who was living here by 1940. Annie M. Lowery (nurse at 851 Rich), also black, also lived here. (TM, CD)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <br> |      |   |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| 852  | 1920 | C | Similar to 812, 820, 828, 918 Rich Ave, and 860 Camel Ave. Altered side-gabled bungalow, vinyl-clad false knee braces, full-front inset porch, replacement metal porch supports and balustrade, cement porch floor on brick foundation, 3 bays wide with central entrance, paired windows, 6/6 windows. Entrance door adjoins 6/6 windows (same configuration as 860 Rich Ave). Aluminum siding, aluminum covers surrounds, vinyl siding covers soffits, false knee braces, pilasters and porch capitals. Composition shingle roof, stuccoed interior chimney, stone retaining wall. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Charles F. Caudle (tobacco worker) and wife Daisy, both white. First black tenant, 1932 Pluma Bohannon. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners Richard Thomas Perry (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Senora, both black, who lived here. House resided 1947 by Forsyth Roofing Co. for Richard T. Perry. (TM, CD; Bldg Permit B5721, 8/25/1947, \$487, repeated as B5769, 9/2/1947) |

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Rich Avenue

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|------|----|-----|----------------------------|
| 852A | 4Q | N/C | Frame gambrel-roofed shed. |
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| 856 | 1938 | C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, 6/6 windows, tri-partite picture window, front-gabled 1-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, cement porch floor on cinderblock foundation, aluminum siding, brick foundation, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney with cast stone cap. RJR sold lot in 1938 to first private owners David T. Reynolds and wife Laura B., both black, who were living here by 1940; owned and occupied today by same family. (TM, CD) |
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| 856A | 4Q | N/C | Frame gambrel-roofed shed. |
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| 857 | 1920 | C | Side-gabled bungalow, 3 bays wide with central entrance, 6/6 windows, false knee braces and wide eaves, full-front inset porch supported by bracketed square Doric posts on corners with prominent deep heavy knee braces, replacement 4x4 posts in center, replacement balustrade. Vinyl installed after 1993 covered or removed notable flared-base Craftsman door surround. Weatherboards, composition shingle roof, interior stuccoed brick chimney with cap. House built by RJR; tenants were Arthur M. Orrell (bookkeeper RJR) and wife Lucille, both white. First black tenant, 1932, Benjamin Strong, who lived here until he bought house at 855 Camel Avenue in 1938. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owner Samuel Farmer, black, who lived with wife Roberta C. on Cameron Avenue. He was landlord of this house and 820 Rich Avenue and owned many houses in the neighborhood. (TM, CD) |
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| 860 | 1920 | C | Large front-gabled bungalow with full-front inset porch, replacement metal porch supports and balustrade, cement porch floor on brick foundation, 3 bays wide with central entrance, paired windows, 6/6 windows. Entrance door is adjoins 6/6 windows (same configuration as 852 Rich Ave). Vinyl siding hides surrounds and covers false knee braces and soffits. Gable dormer with false knee braces in north side, composition shingle roof, interior corbelled brick chimney. House built by RJR; tenants in 1922 were Larry C. Crotts (clerk RJR) and wife May, both white (house was vacant in 1921). First black tenant, 1932, James Glover. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners Paul C. Dalton (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Mary S., who lived here. (TM, CD) |
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| 861 | 1939 | C | Side-gabled, brick-veneered minimal traditional house with cross-gables, aluminum awning and metal supports create porch, paired and 6/6 windows. RJR sold lot in 1939 to first private owners Arnell White (machine operator, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co.) and wife Theresa S., both black, who hired contractor J. W. |
|-----|------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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Forsyth County, North Carolina

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Rich Avenue

Greenway in 1939 to build this house and a garage for \$2,060; they were living here by 1940. (TM, CD; Bldg Permit 2671A, 4/14/1939)

- 902    by 1920    C            Front-gabled bungalow with cross-gable, lower front-gabled projection with engaged shed porch supported by brick posts and brick balustrade. Porch later enclosed. False knee braces at all gable ends, prominent exterior chimney at main front gable, asbestos siding (added 1939), vinyl siding covers false knee braces and soffits, replacement windows are smaller than original, composition shingle roofs. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were Luther C. Swain (tobacco worker) and wife Beulah, both white. First black tenant, 1932, Daisy Reynolds (domestic worker). RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners Lettie M. Reynolds (tobacco worker RJR) and Susie Crowder (tobacco worker RJR), both black, Daisy Reynolds continued to live here. In 1939 house was resided with asbestos by Atlas Home Improvement Co. for Lottie M. Reynolds. (TM, CD, SM; Bldg Permit 3265A, 9/29/1939, \$350)
- 903       2005    N/C            Front-gabled with front-gabled projecting porch.
- 906       1939    C            Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical) with central entrance, paired windows, 6/6 windows, front-gabled 2-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports and balustrade, cement porch floor, vinyl siding, composition shingle roof, interior corbelled brick chimney. RJR sold lot in 1939 to first private owners James M. Harris (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Rosa, both black, who were living here by 1940. (TM, CD)
- 908       1920    C            Similar to 844 and 849 Rich Ave, but covered with wood shingles, porch has been enclosed and shingled; false knee braces infilled with plywood. House built by RJR; tenant in 1921 was R. F. Whicker (subforeman RJR), white. First black tenants, 1932, Roy Phillips (janitor at W-S Journal) and wife Mary. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners J. T. Loranzo Sawyer (tobacco worker RJR) and Roy Garrett Phillips (janitor, Piedmont Publishing), both black. (TM, CD)
- 909    by 1921    C            Side-gabled bungalow with front-gabled 2-bay porch supported by tripartite square wood posts on high brick 2-level stepped piers with cast stone caps, concrete porch floor, 4 bays wide, 6/6 windows, vinyl siding covers siding and soffits, composition shingle roof, 2 interior brick chimneys with cast stone caps, metal carport. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Robah Wooters (machinist RJR) and wife Minnie, both white. First black tenants, 1932, Reuben Henry (tobacco worker) and wife Ella. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners Vernon D. Ross (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Addie, who moved here

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Forsyth County, North Carolina

Rich Avenue

from 913 Rich Avenue. (TM, CD)

- 910 1939 C One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled minimal traditional house with 2 tall gable dormers, projecting pedimented brick-veneered entrance bay, 3 bays wide with central entrance, side-gabled porch on south side supported by triple grouped wood posts and picket balustrade projecting pedimented entrance bay, vinyl siding, composition shingle roof, exterior end brick chimney on south side, brick foundation, stone retaining wall. RJR sold lot in 1938 to first private owners Harvey G. Staplefoot (janitor, Smithdeal Realty and Ins. Co.) and wife Clara A. (or Aruzula), both black, who moved here from E. 12th St. Remains in family today. (TM, CD)
- 910a 3Q N/C At the rear is a frame front-gabled carport on wood posts.
- 911 1939 C Small side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, front-gabled porch over entry bay supported by 4x4, concrete porch floor, aluminum siding, 2 interior stuccoed chimneys, composition shingle roofs. RJR sold lot in 1939 to first private owners Lonnie McCain (tobacco worker RJR) and wife Alice, both black, who moved here from E. 3rd St. (TM, CD)
- 913 by 1920 C Side-gabled bungalow with full-front inset porch supported by large square paneled wood posts on piers. Decorative front gable, picket balustrade, 4 bays wide with entrances at two center bays, paired 6/6 windows, aluminum siding on house and porch piers, composition shingle roof. False knee braces, projecting shed bay with paired windows on each side elevation. House built by RJR; tenants in 1920 were Thomas S. Stanley (tobacco worker) and wife Mannie, both white. First black tenant, 1932, Vernon Ross (tobacco worker RJR). RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners William H. Donnell and wife Lillie. (TM, CD)
- 918 by 1921 C Similar to 812, 820, 828, 852 Rich Ave., and 860 Camel Ave. Inset porch matches 812 Rich Ave but corner posts are covered with vinyl. Vinyl siding probably covers wood shingles. Paired wood posts on raised piers. 5V metal roof. House built by RJR; tenants in 1921 were Clarence M. Sitherman (employee RJR) and wife Effie, both white. First black tenant, 1932, George M. Shippey. RJR sold house in 1938 to first private owners Samuel Farmer and wife Roberta C., who lived on N. Cameron Avenue and rented to Robert Cunningham, black. Farmer was landlord of other properties in Cameron Park neighborhood. (TM, CD)

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Rich Avenue

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| 921  | 193  | C | One-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick-veneered house, 3 bays wide with central entrance with 5-light sidelights, cross-gabled 2-bay porch supported by tapered brick posts on brick piers with cast stone caps and brick lattice balustrade, 6/1 windows, paired and tripartite windows on front, exposed-face brick end chimney, composition shingle roof, stone retaining wall. Spencer Shelton (had billiards room at 916 E. 8th St.) and wife Fannie, both black, bought from RJR in 1936 and moved here from N. Cameron Ave. This was among the earliest sales in Reynoldstown. (TM, CD)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 921A | 2Q   | C | Front-gabled frame 2-bay garage on cinderblock foundation.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| 923  | 1937 | C | Side-gabled Tudor-influenced minimal traditional house with projecting front-gabled entry bay and front exterior brick chimney with diamond pattern in brick, 3 bays wide with recessed central entrance, 6/1 windows, paired windows on side, porch removed, retains brick porch foundation with concrete floor, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof. One of 2 houses on block not originally owned by RJR Tobacco Co. Bought in 1936 by Janie L. Adams, black teacher at 14th Street School who lived on N. Highland Ave and rented to Daniel B. Flax, black. She had this house built for \$1,450 by contractor Hauser. Adams also bought #927 Rich; these were among the earliest sales in Reynoldstown. In 1951, was occupied by Samuel Everett Cary, black teacher at Atkins High School, and wife Geraldine D. They had moved here from N. Cameron Avenue in Reynoldstown (Cameron Park), and in 1947 had bought 2 properties on Kentucky Avenue in Skyland Park. (TM, CD; Bldg Permit 11847, 11/2/1936) |
| 926  | 1939 | C | Side-gabled minimal traditional house, 3 bays wide with central entrance, 6/6 windows, front-gabled 1-bay porch, replacement metal porch supports, cement porch floor, aluminum siding, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney. RJR sold lot in 1940 to first private owners Frank Hester (dye, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co.) and wife Virginia, both black. (TM, CD)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 927  | 1937 | C | Front-gabled house with an inset porch within a slightly projecting front-gabled bay supported by original square wood posts on brick piers with cast stone caps. Replacement 1/1 front windows, paired windows on sides, false knee braces and exposed rafter ends, vinyl German siding, brick foundation, composition shingle roof, interior brick chimney. One of 2 properties on this block not originally owned by RJR Tobacco Co. Bought 1936 by Janie L. Adams, black teacher at 14th St. School who lived on N. Highland Ave. She had this house built for \$2,150 by contractor J. M. Brown. Adams also bought #923 Rich; these were among the earliest sales in Reynoldstown. Occupied 1939-1941 by Ernest R.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

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Forsyth County, North Carolina

Rich Avenue

Carr, black tobacco worker; occupied by Eliz West (black) in 1942. (TM, CD;  
Bldg Permit 739A, 5/6/1937)

### East Tenth Street

Address	Date	Status
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1800	ca. 1924	C	Side-gabled house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), 1/1 sash replace earlier 6/6 windows, attached hipped-roof 3-bay porch supported by replacement 4x4s. Vinyl German siding covers wood German siding. False knee braces in upper gable ends removed after 1993. Stuccoed central chimney. This house and #1802 are on same lot as 921 Gray Avenue, but apparently were built at least fifteen years earlier and were occupied by African Americans when this portion of the newly-built neighborhood was white. City directories list the occupant in 1924 as Thos. S. McGee (wife Hattie, both black), tobacco worker. In 1928 and 1929 Hattie McGee (domestic servant) was listed there alone, and the next year in 1930, Henry Mills (wife Phoebe, both black), laborer, was living here. RJR sold the lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white, did not live in neighborhood); they sold in a week to Samuel Farmer and wife Roberta C. Farmer (both black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. (The Gibsons also bought 906, 914, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in short time.) Occupants of this house in 1941 were Calvin Sullivan (wife Fannie, both black), no occupation listed; and James C. Sullivan (black), dishwasher at Salem Academy and College. (TM, CD)
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1802	ca. 1924	C	Front-gabled house, 3 bays wide (asymmetrical), 1/1 sash replace earlier 6/1 windows, attached hipped-roof 3-bay porch supported by tapered square wood posts on brick piers with cast stone caps. Vinyl German siding covers wood German siding. False knee braces in upper gable ends removed after 1993. Brick foundation, stuccoed corbelled chimneys. This house and #1802 are on same lot as 921 Gray Avenue, but apparently were built at least fifteen years earlier and were occupied by African Americans when this portion of the newly-built neighborhood was white. City directories list the occupant in 1924 as Jno. Moss (wife Annie, both black), an employee at RJR Tobacco Co. and by 1929 a porter at Empire Furniture Co. In 1930, Earl Baker (wife Bertha, both black), laborer, was living here. RJR sold the lot Nov 1937 to Glenn Gibson and wife Jettie (both white, did not live in neighborhood); they sold in a week to Samuel Farmer and wife Roberta C. Farmer (both black) who owned several properties here and lived on Cameron north of 10th Street. (The Gibsons also bought 906, 914, 920 Cameron Avenue and 846, 849, 904, 906, 908, 921 Gray Avenue and sold all in
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short time.) Occupants of this house in 1939-1941 were William Matthews (wife  
Lula, both black), no occupation listed; and Lillie Matthews (black), teacher.  
(TM, CD)

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### SUMMARY

At the northeastern edge of Winston-Salem in 1919, the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company established the neighborhood today known as Reynoldstown. The development was started during World War I for the purpose of reducing the housing shortage in the fast-growing industrial city and was directed primarily towards Reynolds employees. In 1917 the company purchased about eighty-five acres known as the Old Cameron Lands, giving the area its original name as Cameron Park. Reynoldstown was never a “mill village” or industrial village in location or purpose, even though most residents were employed by Reynolds. The neighborhood was far from the tobacco factories and was designed to help tobacco workers become homeowners. When first occupied in about 1920, Reynoldstown’s houses were primarily for white residents and adjoined the East Winston area that was also predominantly white. One of Reynoldstown’s six streets, the street closest to the bottomlands, was for “the colored employees,” while the four higher streets were exclusively for white people. That racial makeup changed in a dramatic shift. The 1931 construction of Atkins High School for Negroes only three blocks north had a profound effect on the neighborhood. Within a year, white residents moved away, black residents moved in, and the neighborhood turnover was complete.<sup>1</sup>

The transformation of the neighborhood from solidly white to solidly black certainly reflects the “white-flight” tendency, but also the prosperity of the time. Reynoldstown became home to a prosperous and growing African American middle class made possible by tobacco. Winston-Salem had been the destination for unskilled workers who arrived from South Carolina in boxcars, endured long, hard hours in the tobacco factories, and who in a few decades were able to send their children to college.

Although the Reynolds Company had intended the neighborhood as a rent-to-own program, the actual sales of the houses generally were not made until 1937, with all sold by 1942. Because the area had been solidly African American for several years, almost all buyers were African American. These sales in turn created a distinctive architectural pattern in the neighborhood when large side lots became available, and used, for construction of new houses. The resultant pattern of alternating bungalows and later houses reveals the history of the neighborhood with its progression from renters' houses to homeowners' and from white housing to black.

Reynoldstown reflects the city's increasingly urban character and the growing numbers of African Americans in middle- and upper-income brackets. It is, unfortunately, among the few African American neighborhoods remaining in Winston-Salem that tell the remarkable story of the black population here. It retains to an extraordinary degree its original layout, a high proportion of intact buildings and the particular

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<sup>1</sup>Deeds; tax mapping office; *Winston-Salem Journal*, Sunday, 9/11/1921, p. 3; and city directories.



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elements identifying Reynoldstown as a development of two distinct periods, first for predominantly white renters, later for African American homeowners. Its physical characteristics, including style, spacing of houses, materials, and special unifying features, reveal these two stages of development. The first phase is a collection of ca. 1920 residences, predominantly stylish Craftsman bungalows, both large and small, built by the Minter Homes Company; the second a group of ca. 1940 residences with representative examples of Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, and minimal traditional-style domestic architecture.<sup>2</sup> These buildings are united historically and aesthetically to convey a visual sense of the area's history. Also in the district is a significant bridge on North Cameron Avenue, built in 1920 as the entrance to Reynoldstown. The bridge appears to be among the earliest extant examples of its construction type in the eastern United States, a rare and technologically significant example of slab bridge construction with mushroom columns.<sup>3</sup>

The district is historically important locally under Criterion A for its association with the growth and development of Winston-Salem from the late 1910s to the end of World War II, and is representative of the rapid improvement and frequent redeveloping of Winston-Salem's neighborhoods that took place as its African American residents became more affluent. Reynoldstown is further important in the context of African American ethnic heritage and as representative of twentieth-century community development in the African American neighborhoods of Winston-Salem. The district fulfills Criterion C in the area of architecture for its association with the Minter Homes Company and for its collection of twentieth-century residential architecture. The district is also significant statewide under Criterion C in the area of engineering for the concrete bridge over Falling Branch. It is the only bridge of the mushroom column design in North Carolina and one of the few known examples in the eastern United States. The neighborhood's period of significance starts in 1919 with construction of the first houses by the Reynolds Tobacco Company, and continues to 1949 at the end of the second phase of development.

### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

#### Early Growth of the African American Community in Winston

The new town of Winston was created in the mid-nineteenth century era of industrial development and population growth. In 1849 when Forsyth County was carved out of Stokes County, there were several Moravian communities in the area, the hub being the village of Salem. The Moravian Church sold a fifty-one-acre tract just north of Salem to be the new county seat.<sup>4</sup> Named Winston in 1851, the town was laid

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<sup>2</sup>Minter Homes was a supplier of pre-fabricated houses, mail-order houses, and housing components.

<sup>3</sup>Bridge information from Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, report for NC Department of Transportation.

<sup>4</sup>Taylor, Frontier to Factory, pp. 2-3; and Powell, Gazetteer, p. 540. Salem itself had refused the offer to become the county seat in

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out in an extension of Salem's grid pattern. The original Winston plan was bounded generally by present First and Seventh streets, and by Spring and Depot streets (Depot is today's Patterson Avenue). Outlying development continued the pattern of Indian and early white roads.<sup>5</sup>

The new town of Winston, together with the coming of the railroad, was to transform the area from domestic enterprise to industry and mass production. The 1850 census for Forsyth County shows a small, diverse industrial base in an overwhelmingly agricultural county.<sup>6</sup> All told, the industries employed almost 300 people. Almost all of those workers were white, as were most of the rest of the 11,000 county residents. Slaves and free blacks made up less than fourteen percent of the population, and most were on farms where the majority of county residents lived and worked.<sup>7</sup> In 1850, piedmont farmers were more concerned with subsistence crops than they were with staples, such as cotton or tobacco. Corn, wheat, and rye were the major crops produced from Forsyth's 51,000 acres of improved farmland. King Tobacco had not yet arrived. As late as 1860 the total number of slaves in the towns of Winston and Salem was only slightly over three hundred.<sup>8</sup> Just after the Civil War in 1867, the principal products of Winston remained wheat and dried fruits and berries. Local manufacturing was confined to three wagon works, a textile mill, flour mill and two carriage works in the three towns of Salem, Winston, and Waughtown.<sup>9</sup> By 1870 Winston was still a small town with a population of only 473, and tobacco manufacturing as an industry was as yet unknown.

Growth came suddenly to Winston. In 1873 the railroad connection from Greensboro was completed, and by 1880, after the explosion of the tobacco industry, Winston's population multiplied to 2,854 and then almost quadrupled by 1890.<sup>10</sup> The rail connection attracted new entrepreneurs and a new era to the city,

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an attempt to protect the religious community from outside influences. The new county was named for Colonel Benjamin Forsyth, a Stokes County hero in the War of 1812. Winston was named for Major Joseph Winston (1746-1814), a Revolutionary leader and, like Forsyth, a Stokes County native.

<sup>5</sup> NCAIA, Architectural Guide, p. 8.

<sup>6</sup> These included grist mills, sawmills, wagon factories, tanneries, cotton and woolen mills, iron foundries, and bakeries.

<sup>7</sup> 1850 census.

<sup>8</sup> By contrast, at the same time one family in Wilmington owned more than 200 slaves. Brownlee, p. 49.

<sup>9</sup> Brownlee, p. 51.

<sup>10</sup> Census records and Smith, Industry and Commerce, p. 5.

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providing jobs and opportunity, and it made possible the successes of the African American population it drew.<sup>11</sup> Among the more enthusiastic of the new entrepreneurs was Richard Joshua Reynolds, a young man who left his father's tobacco company in Virginia to come to Winston in 1873 because he had learned of Winston's railroad connection and of its brand new tobacco sales warehouse. Reynolds immediately bought a lot next to the railroad tracks east of town on Depot Street and built a red, two-story wooden factory. He hired twelve seasonal workers and was in business. Reynolds started a chewing tobacco business and soon added smoking tobaccos that he promoted with innovative advertising. He quickly needed another factory.

To expand in his second year he borrowed money and by 1876 his worth was between \$20,000 and \$30,000. By his third season he doubled the size of his factory and employed seventy-five people. He was not without competition: a dozen new tobacco makers opened their doors in Winston between 1874 and 1879.<sup>12</sup> Reynolds and others like him thus contributed to the rapid transformation of the two small country towns to an industrial city. Reynolds continued to enlarge his plant every two years, and within four decades his firm had one hundred buildings, a work force of 10,000, and millions of dollars in profits.<sup>13</sup> R. J. Reynolds was known for his almost total dependence upon black labor, and his company sent trains to South Carolina and eastern North Carolina to bring back factory workers.<sup>14</sup> Many were black tenant farmers lured by stories of ready pay and steady work; Reynolds's trains returned them to their families each weekend. As these African Americans came for what were then seasonal jobs, they settled in the north and eastern parts of the small city, especially in the Depot Street area around the new Reynolds factories. These temporary workers lived in rows of small quarters near the factories and the train tracks.

Chiefly because of the burgeoning tobacco industry, the two towns' businesses grew rapidly throughout the 1870s, as did the county's. In 1872 Forsyth County's population was 13,050 with eighty-nine businesses. Only five years later the county had grown by thirty-eight percent to 18,000 with 102 businesses.<sup>15</sup> By the decade's end, the first telephones were installed and Wachovia National Bank was founded. Winston's

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<sup>11</sup> Winston and Salem profited tremendously from the completion of the Northwest N.C. Railroad extension from Greensboro in 1873 and other railroad connections made later in the 1870s. A year earlier in 1872, Hamilton Scales had established the city's first tobacco factory, Major T. J. Brown opened the city's first tobacco warehouse, and P.H. Hanes established a plug tobacco factory. In the same year a construction company and lumber company were started in this still small town.

<sup>12</sup> Reynolds and Shachtman, Gilded Leaf, p. 42.

<sup>13</sup> Glenn, "W-S Riot of 1918," and Nathans, Quest for Progress, p. 65.

<sup>14</sup> Brownlee, p. 49, and Dunston, Struggle for Equality, p. 6.

<sup>15</sup> Branson, Business Directory, 1872, pp. 93-95, and 1877, pp. 115-117. In 1872 Branson listed 26 manufacturies, 39 merchants, and 24 mills. By 1877 there were 76 manufacturies, 102 merchants, and 31 mills.

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boom gained speed in the 1880s. In 1880, seven years after the coming of the railroad, Winston had eleven tobacco factories; by 1888 it had twenty-six.<sup>16</sup> The thousands of people flooding to town to work in the factories created an equal demand for housing and for services. By now, African Americans made up about forty percent of the population, and that figure generally remained steady as the population continued to grow. The neighborhoods near the tobacco factories expanded, and it is believed that a few small African American businesses were started.

Prosperity continued. In 1887 electric street lights were turned on in Winston, and after much effort the Roanoke and Southern Railroad (later the Norfolk and Western) connected Winston to the important tobacco cities of Danville and Richmond, Virginia, in 1889. Another line extended westward to North Wilkesboro.<sup>17</sup> These additional railways generated additional depots near the factories on Depot Street.<sup>18</sup> Winston had become an important regional city. Its tobacco industry was growing and maturing, and two railroads now carried its products to outside markets.

The 1890s were a decade of continued growth and expansion of Winston and Salem as the city's population approached 14,000. The black population in Winston more than doubled in ten years. Racial harmony was strained as the influx of blacks threatened the white power structure. A race riot in 1895 confirmed the fears of many whites, and the town council began to enact laws making it difficult for African Americans to vote.<sup>19</sup> Additional tobacco factories were established, thirty-seven in 1894 in Winston alone.<sup>20</sup> Winston was also developing other industries: foundries, textiles, tobacco, and furniture were the core of its success. African Americans were involved in all of these industries except textiles, which hired only white textile workers.

These had a snowballing effect as manufacturing increased in the city. Winston's boom gained speed in the 1880s and 1890s. In 1880 Winston had eleven tobacco factories; by 1888 it had twenty-six, and by 1894 a

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<sup>16</sup> Tise, Building and Architecture, p. 22.

<sup>17</sup> Taylor, Frontier to Factory, p. 37, and Fries and others, History of a County, p. 189.

<sup>18</sup> The two adjoining towns, known as the "Twin Cities," became increasingly interdependent so that in 1879 and again in 1885 the General Assembly authorized the combining of Winston and Salem. The drive to combine the two towns grew stronger; however, it was not until a popular vote of the people in 1913 that the two cities were formally joined and Winston-Salem, the name used for years, became its official name.

<sup>19</sup> Winston-Salem Journal, 9/26/1991.

<sup>20</sup> Tise, Building and Architecture, p. 22.

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tobacco directory listed thirty-seven tobacco manufacturers in Winston alone.<sup>21</sup> Winston was also developing other industries, especially foundries, textiles, and furniture, and their success spawned numerous new residential areas to provide for the growing population. The Twin City's first suburb, West End, was developed in the 1890s and became home to prominent families. Washington Park to the south was planned at the same time and developed slightly later. Ardmore, named for the Philadelphia suburb, was begun in 1914. Records show a new house begun every week for twenty-two years.<sup>22</sup> It was during this period that Winston and Salem, which had in a practical sense merged in the preceding decades, formally consolidated in 1913.

R. J. Reynolds not only expanded his tobacco business, but went on to revolutionize American cigarettes. Reynolds in 1911 had no cigarette business and was small in comparison with other companies. In 1913, it introduced Camel cigarettes, containing several different types of tobacco--an inventive blend that would come to be called "the American blend." Promoted in a months-long advertising campaign, "The Camels are Coming," the brand was an instant success. Reynolds's profits increased as Camel became the first nationally popular cigarette in this country; cigarette production increased almost tenfold between 1915 and 1919, and Reynolds's Prince Albert smoking tobacco had doubled its production in seven years. By 1919, when Reynoldstown was built, Reynolds Tobacco made about forty percent of all domestic cigarette sales in the United States.<sup>23</sup> As the city's financial success continued, so did the population multiply, making Winston-Salem the largest in the state by 1920, and a few years later the largest city between Atlanta and Washington.<sup>24</sup>

### Patterns of Neighborhood Development

A number of factors influenced the locations of African American neighborhoods, including racial segregation, topography, transportation, relationship to workplace, and existing development in the city. While Winston-Salem's growth and prosperity benefited blacks as well as whites, the lives of the two races were separate and far from equal. This is clearly evident from laws enacted in the early decades of this century, although social rules and patterns had a greater impact on the residential areas available to blacks. After the Civil War, blacks had been granted certain privileges of freedom through federal law in the

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<sup>21</sup>Tise, vol. 9, p. 22.

<sup>22</sup>Taylor, page 57, cites Tise, *Building and Architecture*, page 35.

<sup>23</sup>Borio, Gene: "Tobacco Timeline," and American Tobacco Co. v. United States, FindLaw.com.

<sup>24</sup>Wellman, vol. 8, page 5.

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1870s, enabling talented blacks to be trained and employed as skilled artisans through the 1890s. Political changes at the turn of the century lessened these gains when the 1898 elections restored white supremacy to North Carolina.<sup>25</sup> The victorious Democratic Party reinforced white supremacy through the enactment of poll taxes, grandfather clauses, and other disenfranchising measures which set back the movement for equality of blacks for several generations, making opportunities increasingly restricted after 1900.<sup>26</sup>

Segregation also had direct effects on housing. In his book The Strange Career of Jim Crow, C. Vann Woodward identifies methods by which cities developed patterns of mandated segregation. In 1912 Winston-Salem was among the earliest cities to follow the method invented in Richmond, Virginia, of designating blocks throughout the city black or white according to the majority of the residents of the block, forbidding any person to live in any block "where the majority of residents on such streets are occupied by those with whom said person is forbidden to intermarry."<sup>27</sup> In Winston-Salem, although the ordinance was thrown out within a year, the city was becoming more racially segregated with each decade. Other cities followed the same course, becoming equally segregated in their housing patterns.

The more prevalent method for segregation of neighborhoods was accomplished simply by the differences in the economic status of blacks and whites. This was true in the large majority of American cities, as well as in Winston-Salem, where most black neighborhoods were in the "bottoms," or the low-lying and marshy lands near streams. These were the least desirable living areas: prone to flooding, invaded by mosquitoes, rats, and snakes for over half the year, and hotter than the higher elevations which received a breeze. The names of several early black neighborhoods in Winston-Salem included the word "Bottom," and even much of the finer early black neighborhoods, such as Columbian Heights, was built on floodplains.

Changes in transportation also had a strong influence on housing patterns in Winston and Salem. In the late nineteenth century in the days before the automobile, black and white and rich and poor lived side by side, not as equals but at least in juxtaposition as neighbors. The wealthy whites preferred to live close to downtown with their black servants and employees nearby. Generally the wealthier families lived on main streets and their less-well-off neighbors lived on the side streets. Because of limited transportation, residential areas for both races were within walking distance of workplaces. Until the latter part of the nineteenth century, residential development was generally confined to the areas included within the

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<sup>25</sup> Nathans, Quest for Progress, p. 81.

<sup>26</sup> Reynolds and Shachtman, Gilded Leaf, p. 66, also Nathans, Quest for Progress, p. 3.

<sup>27</sup> Woodward, Jim Crow, p. 100. There was a movement in North Carolina in 1913 to segregate the races in rural districts. In addition, North Carolina was one of two states requiring that textbooks used by the public school children of one race be kept separate from those used by the other (p. 102).

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Winston and Salem plats and the areas immediately surrounding the mills in North Winston and East Winston, West Salem, Southside, and Waughtown. Incoming black workers settled in small clusters of houses nestled around the numerous tobacco factories in the northern and eastern parts of the city, and industrial establishments developed adjacent mill villages to house their employees.<sup>28</sup> The Depot Street area adjacent to the tobacco factories bordered the railroad tracks, factories, a stone-cutting establishment, and a guano warehouse.<sup>29</sup>

The face of the city changed during the 1890s. The young town of Winston was becoming one of the leading industrial powers of the New South that was emerging from the ashes of the Civil War. In 1897 the impressive new Romanesque Revival courthouse was completed, and a hydroelectric dam was built west of the city to supply, for the first time in the state, long-distance electric power to the city and its industries. By this time, residential areas for both races were well established close to their work places. New methods of transportation in the 1890s changed the city's housing pattern and outward expansion began in earnest. The streetcar lines opened in Winston and Salem, leading to the development of exclusive, predominantly white suburbs such as West End (west of Winston) and Washington Park (south of Salem), which were developed along the cities' new streetcar lines and boasted paved streets and electric lights. Wealthy whites left the center city for these suburbs, thus widening the social gulf between classes and further separating the races. These new higher-income residential developments for whites grew to the west and south on higher elevations and away from employment centers and the developing commercial center surrounding the courthouse. Small "pocket neighborhoods" developed within these new suburbs where African Americans who worked as maids, cooks, gardeners, and chauffeurs lived. The neighborhood of East Winston, between First and Seventh streets east of downtown, also developed as a stable white residential area.

Across town to the east, African Americans were building their own neighborhoods and institutions. A key area of African American development which began in the 1870s was along Depot Street--today's Patterson Avenue--just as the tobacco industry was launched. The neighborhood's continued development coincided with the rise of that booming industry. Although much of the Depot Street area was razed in the 1960s, an historical picture of the area emerges from Sanborn maps. The second set of maps, made in 1885, was the first to show some of the Depot Street area, where three frame tobacco factories were already in operation in one block, and others were to the south between Depot and Chestnut streets.<sup>30</sup> By

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<sup>28</sup> Smith, Long Lance, pp. 4 and 13; and Dunston, Struggle for Equality, p. 7.

<sup>29</sup> Sanborn Maps.

<sup>30</sup> H. Scales Tobac. Fac., T.F. Williamson & Son Plug & Twist Tobac. MF'G., and Bitting & Whitaker Tobac. Fac.

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1890, one block of Chestnut Street shows seven buildings used by three tobacco companies.<sup>31</sup>

The Sanborn maps give more information by 1895, when heavy clustering of tobacco factories and warehouses in this area continued, and groups of buildings throughout the area are labeled as "Negro Tenements." These tenements were near the trestle, the coal yard, the stone-cutters, and the three depots from which Depot Street took its name

Twenty or more tobacco factories and warehouses are shown on maps of the Depot Street area alone in 1895 including those of R. J. Reynolds, Brown Brothers Company, and T.F. Williamson and Company. By this time the Sanborn maps clearly show that a significant African American presence had been established north of the cluster of tobacco factories. As black settlement expanded to the north, so did the areas included in the Sanborn Maps. From north of Seventh Street, numerous "Negro Tenements" are shown, but the maps now also show rows of Negro dwellings, including two-story row houses with front bay windows on Depot Street, and large two-story houses on sizeable lots with dependencies, facing Chestnut Street north of Seventh. Two "Colored" schools, including the Depot Street School, at least three Negro churches, and a Negro hotel (Hotel Bethel) on a single map indicate this was a populated residential section, housing poorer residents as well as those with some means.

By 1912, many dwellings had been demolished for factory expansion. Other larger one- and two-story houses, however, were being built slightly north, from Fifth to Eighth streets, in the expanding neighborhood.

### An Emerging Middle Class

It is well known that Winston and Salem's rapid expansion provided jobs for whites; less recognized is that that held true for African Americans as well, and at all socio-economic levels. African Americans did not just hold industrial jobs. As Adelaide Fries states, "Making their way within the oppressive and discriminatory conditions typical of the post-Reconstruction South, a number of black individuals achieved some success and prominence. Receiving occasional but crucial assistance from the white community--also typical of post-Reconstruction black-white relations--blacks began to establish businesses, enter professions, provide services, and work for the improvement of their own community."<sup>32</sup> As early as the 1880s, Winston-Salem was known as a place of unusual possibility for African Americans.

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<sup>31</sup> The three were N.S. & T. J. Wilson's Tobacco Factory, T.F. Williamson & Co. Plug & Twist Tobacco M'FG., and W.A. Whitaker Tobacco Factory. One block south were Bailey Bros Tob. Factory and Brown and Bro. Tabac [sic] Factory, with its warehouse to the east.

<sup>32</sup> Fries, pp. 256-257.



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Like Durham, Winston-Salem had a reputation as an area of social, economic, and professional opportunity for blacks, and many with ambition came from around the South as Winston-Salem and its Depot Street neighborhood became home to a prosperous and growing black middle class. Humphrey H. Hall graduated from Leonard Medical School at Shaw University in 1887 and came to Winston to become the first black physician to practice there. After a few years, he wrote to his friend, John Fitts, then a law student at Shaw, suggesting that Winston was a good place for a young lawyer to become established. Fitts arrived in 1892 or 1893 as the first black lawyer, and soon encouraged another young lawyer, James S. Lanier, to settle here. Other lawyers and doctors followed, each making their contributions to the fast-changing community. Dr. Hall built a fine two-story house on Seventh Street next to the Hotel Bethel a block from Depot Street, and opened his office in the same neighborhood, later constructing the Hall Building in 1913, one of the neighborhood's premier office and commercial buildings. Lanier came to Winston sometime between 1895 and 1898, when he joined Rev. J.T. Gibbons and Dr. J.W. Jones as owner, editor, and publisher of *The Herald*, a newspaper especially for African Americans. He lived near Dr. Hall on Chestnut Street across from Lloyd Presbyterian Church, where he also built a two-story house. Lanier was a member of Lloyd Church and founder of Grace Presbyterian Church. He became a respected civil and criminal lawyer, and on Chestnut Street he brought up a son who became United States Ambassador to Liberia.<sup>33</sup> Dr. Jones not only worked with Lanier on the newspaper, but shared office space with him on Main Street. Jones was a prominent African American physician. A native of Warrenton, he was, like Dr. Hall, an early graduate of Shaw University. He came to Winston at least by December 1891 and, in addition to his successful medical career, was active in the community, particularly in the Depot Street neighborhood where he lived. He was president of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company, an African American enterprise, and was for seventeen years the Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of North Carolina, whose Winston-Salem building was built in 1902 on Jones's property, replacing the Hotel Bethel.<sup>34</sup>

Perhaps the most amazing is the story of Simon Atkins. Simon Green Atkins (1863-1934), a well-educated black man born in Chatham County, came here from Livingstone College in Salisbury in 1890 to be principal of the Depot Street School (Colored Graded School), then the largest and most important public school for blacks in the state.<sup>35</sup> In Salisbury, Atkins had been head of the grammar school department for six years and for two years the treasurer of the college. He had been one of the founders of the North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association, organized in 1881, which he served for several terms as secretary and as president until 1927. Atkins had an immediate impact on the community. In January of 1891, only

<sup>33</sup> Society for the Study of Afro-American History (SSAH) 1996 calendar, city directories, Sanborn maps, interviews.

<sup>34</sup> Obituary 5/4/1928; death certificate; Lloyd Presbyterian Church session records (Jones joined 1/18/1891).

<sup>35</sup> Steele, "Key Events," p. 23. The frame school was built by the city in 1887.

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one year after moving here, he appeared before the local Board of Trade to request assistance for establishing a Negro college, and suggested the development of a suburb for the increasing number of black professionals in the city.<sup>36</sup> The purpose was to promote black home ownership. Atkins was successful. On June 3, 1891, the Inside Land and Improvement Company was incorporated by eleven prominent white men who assembled the land that was to become the Columbian Heights suburb.<sup>37</sup> Columbian Heights soon became *the* place for African Americans to live. City directories from the first decades of this century show among its residents lawyers, doctors, teachers, ministers, as well as skilled craftsmen. Simon Atkins appears to have been one of its first residents, living on Cromartie Street by 1892.<sup>38</sup> That year he started Slater Industrial Academy in the neighborhood, beginning classes in a one-room, frame structure with twenty-five students and one teacher.<sup>39</sup> Black citizens had raised \$2,000 of the \$2,500 required by the state legislature, and R. J. Reynolds contributed the remaining \$500, apparently his first direct contribution to the African American community.<sup>40</sup>

In 1895 Atkins resigned from the Depot Street School to work full time with the Slater Normal and Industrial School. The school grew rapidly, became the Winston-Salem Teachers' College, and today is Winston-Salem State University (WSSU). The Columbian Heights neighborhood has not fared as well. The success and expansion of WSSU through the years dictated demolition of parts of its neighborhood, and in 1992 the remaining blocks were demolished. Today portions of two blocks remain.

The growth of Winston-Salem continued in the new century, and the city's black population grew at a rate equal to the white. In 1900, the city was forty percent black with 5,500 African Americans. Tobacco factories became increasingly mechanized after 1909 and work became year-round rather than seasonal, bringing more workers and more permanent housing. By 1910 total population had increased by sixty-six percent, with blacks remaining at about forty percent of the total, or 9,000, indicating a parallel sixty-six percent growth in the black population. The rapid growth continued, increasing by over 113% to 48,000 in 1920, and was second only to Baltimore in a federal index of industrial cities in the South.<sup>41</sup> African

<sup>36</sup> Powell, Dictionary of N.C. Biography, vol. I, p. 60, and Tilley, The R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, p. 524.

<sup>37</sup> Corporation Deed Book 1, pp. 72-74.

<sup>38</sup> Fries, History of a County, p. 273.

<sup>39</sup> Davis, Black Historical Sites, p. 178. The school was named for John F. Slater, a white New York philanthropist who donated money to support it.

<sup>40</sup> Tilley, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, p. 524, and Deed Book 39, p. 401 (9/1/1892).

<sup>41</sup> Hood, "Winston-Salem's Suburbs: West End to Reynolda Park," in Bishir & Earley, Early Suburbs, p. 64.

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Americans were at almost forty-three percent, indicating an even larger growth in the black population. By 1930 Forsyth County had grown from one of the smallest in the state to one of the most populous. Winston-Salem showed an increase of fifty-five percent over 1920 and the proportion of blacks held steady at forty-three percent with about 33,000 blacks in the city in 1930. Since 1915 Winston-Salem had been the largest city between Atlanta and Washington, D.C., but by 1930 Charlotte's population of 82,600 had surpassed Winston-Salem's, making Winston-Salem the second largest city in the state.<sup>42</sup> It nevertheless saw an increase of 550% in the thirty years after 1900.<sup>43</sup>

Ambitious people of both races benefited from the growth of the Twin City. The lead headline in the Winston-Salem Journal on January 5, 1911, boasted proudly, "Winston-Salem with 22,700 Ranks 3rd in North Carolina," with subheads, "Goes Ahead of Asheville, While Asheville Drops Behind the Capital City; Wonderful Increase in all Lines; Twin-City Has Shown Remarkable Increase Along Industrial Lines-- Increase Was 9,050, or 67 Per Cent." The newspaper reported an average population increase of nearly 1,000 per year since 1900.<sup>44</sup>

The two major events of the century's second decade both occurred in 1913. First, voters in Winston and Salem approved the consolidation of the towns, legally confirming what already had become a fact of historical development. With the tobacco industry and a host of other businesses flourishing, residential development of the Twin City grew dramatically. Records show a new house was begun every week for twenty-two years.<sup>45</sup>

Also in 1913, the Reynolds Tobacco Company introduced its Camel cigarettes, which became the best-selling cigarette in the country.<sup>46</sup> The company's fortunes surged, and by 1915 Reynolds had built additional factories.<sup>47</sup> The city's financial success was at its height in the 1920s. With the influx of new

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<sup>42</sup> 1933 Statistical Abstract of the United States.

<sup>43</sup> U.S. Dept of Commerce, Bureau of Census, U.S. Census of Population: 1960, vol. I. Characteristics of the Population, pt. 35, N.C.; U.S. Census of Population, 1950 etc. (from Dunston, pp. 5 & 6).

<sup>44</sup> Winston-Salem Journal, 1/5/11, p. 1.

<sup>45</sup> Taylor, p. 57 cites Tise, Building and Architecture, p. 35.

<sup>46</sup> Smith, Long Lance, p. 199. In 1930, RJR sold 38 million Camels.

<sup>47</sup> Taylor, Frontier to Factory, pp. 55-56, and Brownlee, A Pictorial History, p. 149. He built factory No. 8 and the largest, No. 12, and enlarged No. 256, his oldest.

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residents, vast business and professional opportunities opened, and Winston-Salem became home to a prosperous and growing black middle class. Living in the city were African American attorneys, physicians, dentists, ministers, factory workers, barbers, restaurant owners, grocers, dry cleaners, funeral directors, woodworkers, chauffeurs, domestic servants, insurance agents, teachers and others, with the center of African American life in the Depot Street area just east of downtown where Reynolds's first tobacco workers had created a community.<sup>48</sup> Winston was known in the southeast, as was Durham, as a place of opportunity for both blacks and whites, and people came here from all around, especially South Carolina and Virginia as well as North Carolina.<sup>49</sup>

### The Housing Problem

With the enormous success of Camels and the city's other products came new jobs and more workers, and the workers needed housing. The population had grown forty-one percent from 1910 to 1916, an increase of about 10,000 people, when R. J. Reynolds stated, "The most serious problem which confronts the city is that of properly housing the people, and providing proper sewer facilities."<sup>50</sup> He wanted to address the critical housing shortage brought on by the population explosion. Reynolds's efforts toward adequate housing stemmed from a concern for the health problems resulting from lack of sanitary sewers and drinking water. During this time, Winston-Salem had the highest death rate from communicable diseases of any city in the South.<sup>51</sup>

R. J. Reynolds, the man behind the company, was a hands-on manager, closely involved in all aspects of the business and with the welfare of his employees. Unlike textile mills that hired only white employees, the tobacco industry hired both blacks and whites, so Winston attracted ambitious people of both races. Reynolds was politically progressive for his time. He had earlier made efforts to help African American residents. In 1915 the company joined with several tobacco manufacturers and African American churches to organize "a day nursery for children of Negro women employees."<sup>52</sup> He established progressive working conditions in his factory, with shorter hours and higher pay. His efforts were also community-

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<sup>48</sup> A sampling of occupations from city directories.

<sup>49</sup> Oral interviews conducted by Oppermann.

<sup>50</sup> *Twin-City Sentinel* 10/14/1916. Reynolds was represented at the 10/13/1916 Board of Aldermen meeting by his spokesman Mr. J. S. Oliver.

<sup>51</sup> Tilley p. 270.

<sup>52</sup> Tilley p. 269.

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wide. He signed a petition for a property tax to pay for public schools and voted to approve an income tax. He helped establish a savings bank, served as a city commissioner, and was instrumental in getting roads built. He and his wife supported numerous educational and human-service efforts in the community.<sup>53</sup>

Reynolds made an enthusiastic effort to provide adequate housing for his employees. It appears that he first addressed housing for his African American employees, making a then-unusual request to the city to extend water and sewer lines to serve new houses. Reynolds's project was to build new houses, rent them for low fees, and sell the houses at cost. The rental fees were calculated at only six percent of a house's value and employees' rent payments would later be applied to a down payment for purchase. The six percent return was in stark contrast to the more typical net revenue to owners of twenty percent to forty percent.<sup>54</sup>

Reynolds made a persuasive argument to the city; he proposed to "erect 50 model homes in the eastern part of the city for colored people and rent them at a return of six per cent... " if the city would extend sewer lines along two blocks of Wheeler Street. Wheeler Street was near Columbian Heights, several blocks southwest of the land that was to be Reynoldstown, but this 1916 proposal was the precursor for Reynoldstown's development a few years later. Reynolds hoped his proposal "...will, in some small measure at least, give an impetus to a movement toward real improvements in this city which will be a source of pride to yourselves and to every citizen of this city."<sup>55</sup>

Later in 1916, Reynolds was actively working to provide safe and healthful housing. An editorial explained,

Mr. Reynolds has conceived the idea of promotion of home owning among his colored employes, [*sic*] in an effort to aid in solving the problem of sanitation among the colored residential and tenement districts. It is his purpose to build comfortable houses, conveniently arranged, well lighted and ventilated, and equipped with conveniences to give the highest sanitary condition. These houses will be placed on the market on an easy pay plan and colored employes desiring to own their homes will be able to do so almost by

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<sup>53</sup> Mayer, Barbara. *Reynolda: A History of an American Country House*. Winston-Salem 1997: Reynolda Museum of American Art.

<sup>54</sup> Tilley, 270-271; 10/14/1916 newspaper articles in *Twin City Sentinel* and *W-S Journal*; *Winston-Salem Journal*, Sunday, 9/11/1921, p. 3.

<sup>55</sup> *Winston-Salem Journal* 10/14/1916, p. 1. These two blocks of Wheeler Street have been destroyed.

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applying rent money to the purchase contract...<sup>56</sup>

Reynolds's novel request that the city provide water and sewer was widely applauded. The *Charlotte Observer* commended what they named 'the Reynolds plan,' saying "It would seem to afford Winston-Salem an opportunity to take position at the head of the more progressive cities in the solution of a problem...the Reynolds plan would be a long step in the promotion of human comfort and good health."<sup>57</sup> The *North Carolina Christian Advocate* also praised Mr. Reynolds: "All our larger cities should take steps at once to furnish these public utilities and conveniences for the Negro sections. Water and sewerage is not only a convenience, but a necessity in view of the protection and promotion of the public health. In fact, the time is at hand when all of our cities of any appreciable size should be compelled to provide water and sewerage facilities."<sup>58</sup>

Wheeler Street was the start of a housing program that was the forerunner of the Reynoldstown development. In the next year Reynolds took on a larger endeavor, this one for both white and black employees. In March of 1917, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company bought 83.84 acres known as "the old Cameron land."<sup>59</sup> Near the city hospital and the streetcar line, a neighborhood was laid out in a grid pattern with the central spine, fittingly named Cameron Avenue, along the higher elevation. The Reynolds Company would provide sidewalks, electric lights, and, most important, water and sewerage connections. They worked quickly; a newspaper reported in May that the plans were in the hands of the contractors with contracts soon to be let.<sup>60</sup>

Two years later, in May of 1919, the newspaper reported, "...the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, of this city, is doing something to relieve the shortage of houses here by building homes for its employees in the section to the northeast of the city known as Cameron Park. Beautiful little bungalows are being built and

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<sup>56</sup>*Twin City Sentinel* 9/8/1916.

<sup>57</sup>*Winston-Salem Journal* 10/17/1916.

<sup>58</sup>*Twin City Sentinel* 10/26/1916.

<sup>59</sup>Two of NC's wealthiest families in nineteenth century were the Bennehans and the Camerons who owned Stagville and Fairtosh plantations. Paul C. Cameron lived in Hillsborough. At his death in 1891, he left a large estate managed for many years by executors. In 1896, five years after his death, his estate bought 184 acres in Winston-Salem at public auction. Executors were B. Cameron (Wake Co), John W. Graham (Hillsborough), and Robert B. Peebles (Edenton). The 184 acres had belonged to the Shoher family; Cameron's purchase included the Shoher's Salem homeplace. Ten years later in 1906, Cameron's estate sold 100 acres to J. L. Vest, who in turn sold the 100 acres to Home Real Estate. Eleven years later, in 1917, Home Real Estate sold the 83.84 acres to R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. DB 55/419 (1896), 83/192 (Aug 1906), 83/211 (1906), 145/240 (3/20/1917).

<sup>60</sup>*Twin City Sentinel* 5/19/1917.

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rented to employees or sold to them on easy terms.”<sup>61</sup> Reynolds’s initial plan was to sell the houses at cost using the tenant’s prior rent fees towards purchase; however, this aspect of the plan was delayed by his death in 1918 before the development was completed, and it would be years before the sales took place.<sup>62</sup> A 1919 newspaper described the entrance to the area:

...at the foot of the hill a little stream cascades over the rocks, and tumbles on down the valley...crossing this stream on a wide ornamental concrete bridge, the road divides, a prong of which leads up the hill, where more bungalows are located....Green lawns, trees, garden space, room to breathe....But with all these come the comforts of city life, a paved sidewalk, electricity, and a city water and sewer service....Engineers are now doing work preliminary to placing gas in reach of every home on the development.

The newspaper continued:

The houses are three, four, and five room bungalows, each unique in its design and coloring. Pleasing greens, browns, and reds, are all mingled in the color schemes to make the homes bright and attractive looking. The roofs, spreading beyond the sides, the shingles instead of weatherboarding, the attractive columns supporting the porch roofs, all display a great variety. Cameron Park is a beautiful spot, and even if there were no shortage of houses in the city, the homes there would not long remain, but as it is, the Reynolds Company deserves great credit for furnishing such homes to meet the shortage.<sup>63</sup>

Newspaper coverage continued as the development progressed. A 1921 newspaper reported, "The Cameron Park development is exclusively for white people, the company having provided for the colored employees in the development known as Dunleith [sic] Avenue." Research shows that this part of Dunleith Avenue was never developed, although some of the earlier survey plans show lots planned on Dunleith immediately behind and west of Jackson Avenue. It appears that the 800 and 900 blocks of Jackson Avenue are the “colored development” referred to as Dunleith. These were the only blocks in Reynoldstown first occupied by African Americans.<sup>64</sup> There was a low fence between Jackson and

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<sup>61</sup>*Twin City Sentinel* 5/10/1919.

<sup>62</sup>Tilley p 270, and primary sources.

<sup>63</sup>*Twin City Sentinel* 5/10/1919.

<sup>64</sup>Deed extracts, tax mapping office, and *Winston-Salem Journal*, Sunday, 9/11/1921, p. 3.

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Graham, presumably to delineate the white area from the black, although the fence remained after the white residents had left the neighborhood. Some residents remember the fence; as children they crawled over it as a short cut to their church.<sup>65</sup>

### Early Development

A 1919 plat of the Cameron Park neighborhood, today's Reynoldstown, shows the street plan much as we know it. It appears that the streets had been laid out by 1921 when they are first shown in the index map to the Sanborn Maps. By this time the neighborhood was sufficiently developed to warrant inclusion of ten blocks in the Sanborn Maps. Detailed enlargements show that residential development included Jackson (formerly Baltimore Street), Graham (formerly Williams), Gray, Cameron, Rich (formerly B Avenue), and Camel (formerly C Avenue) avenues between Eighth and Tenth streets.<sup>66</sup> The "additional sheet" added in 1921 identifies the area as Cameron Park and shows 111 houses on both blocks of the six north-south avenues. There were no houses on Camel Avenue south of Temple Street or on the east side of Rich Avenue south of Temple. On most of the streets, houses were built on every other lot giving each a large side yard; however, on Jackson and Graham avenues, the houses were smaller and were built on adjacent lots without vacant lots between.<sup>67</sup>

At the south end of the neighborhood was a frame store, elevated on stilts and perched on the north bank of Falling Branch immediately west of the bridge. This was a small grocery store that served the neighborhood for many decades. The two-story building is shown on both the 1921 and ca. 1949 Sanborn maps. The store is the only building shown on the 1938 Reynolds plat. In later years the store was run by a Mr. Harrell (white). Another small building elevated on stilts served as a neighborhood gathering place until the 1960s and 1970s when it became a Rescue Squad station. The building is shown on the ca. 1949 Sanborn map. Both buildings have been demolished.<sup>68</sup>

In name, the neighborhood was an extension of an existing Cameron Park neighborhood to the south, consisting mainly of Cameron Avenue south of Falling Branch. City directories use "Cameron Park" to identify the location of streets in the area we now call Reynoldstown, and the 1938 plat identifies the area

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<sup>65</sup>Interviews, Ella Whitworth and Shedrick Adams.

<sup>66</sup>There was a nearby development named Baltimore planned by Sheppard & Carter.

<sup>67</sup>1921 map, p. 119.

<sup>68</sup>Interview Alex Barber & other Rich Avenue residents.



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as “N Cameron Park Addition.” Some elderly residents remember the name Cameron Park from their childhoods, although most residents have known the neighborhood only as Reynoldstown.

The development of Reynoldstown followed the 1919 plat with remarkable loyalty; there are only minor differences between the plat and the layout of the streets today. At its eastern edge the plat shows an additional north-south street east of Camel Avenue named Prince Albert Avenue. This street was never built, nor was that area part of the 1920 or 1940 phases of the neighborhood. Instead, a curving Ferrell Avenue was developed separately by a real estate development company in the 1950s. Plans for the southern part of the neighborhood were less distinct, with varied depictions of the southern part of Camel Avenue and Jackson Avenue near Falling Branch.

Reynolds Tobacco had a burn pile in what is now the southern part of Camel Avenue to handle certain debris from their manufacturing process, including foil. In their earlier years, Reynolds and other tobacco companies had bought foil for cigarette packs from a company in New York. In 1919 Richard S. Reynolds, brother of R. J. Reynolds, bought machinery to manufacture foil locally. Reynolds Tobacco later bought a failed foil company and in 1928 began “to roll tinfoil in its Winston-Salem plant...” At this time foil was made from a combination of tin and lead; after World War II the foil was made from aluminum. The excess foil played a role in Reynoldstown. The 1938 survey plat created for the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company’s sale of lots shows the parceled areas extending south to the north side of today’s Temple Street. The area east of Rich Avenue and south from Temple Street, including the southern part of Camel Avenue and today’s Ferrell Street, was not parceled, but is labeled “Reserved.” The Reynolds Company’s burn pile was in this area near Camel Avenue. The debris included large rolls of foil from the manufacture of cigarette packs; residents used the foil for decoration and children’s toys. A 1940 plat shows “park” on the east side of Camel, and early residents remember an open field on the west side of Camel where they played ball.<sup>69</sup>

### Minter Homes Company

Reynolds Tobacco Company built its houses between 1919 and 1921, coinciding with the opening of the Minter Homes Company’s factory in Greenville, South Carolina. Minter Homes was a manufacturer of ready-to-build housing established first in Kenova, West Virginia, in 1908. Founded by William E. Minter, the company moved in 1913 to Huntington, West Virginia, as a division of Huntington Lumber & Supply

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<sup>69</sup>Tilley, pp 346-352, and interviews with several older residents. Temple Street was probably named for W. D. Temples who owned adjacent land. This area was not developed by Reynolds. A 1939 plat shows lots on the east side of Rich Avenue south of Temple, and an April 1940 plat shows the lot layout of Camel Avenue south of Temple and all of Ferrell Avenue.

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Company.<sup>70</sup> Aladdin Homes of Bay City, Michigan, had premiered the idea of kit houses in 1906. In 1908, the same year that Minter Homes was founded, Sears, Roebuck and Company began selling complete kit houses, building upon its earlier ventures into building materials and house plans. In the years that followed, other companies entered the market, most notably Wardway Homes in 1921 (Montgomery Ward), Harris Homes of Chicago, the Ready Built House Company, and Robinson's.<sup>71</sup>

Minter Homes was a success. It enlarged its operations in 1913 with its move to Huntington, shipping pre-fabricated houses and complete mill or industrial villages throughout the south and east. Notable among these was the town of Nitro, West Virginia, established late in 1917 for the manufacture of gunpowder for World War I, and much of Nellis, West Virginia, for the Nellis Coal Company. Minter Homes supplied plans and materials for houses, schools, churches, bunk houses, boarding houses and multi-family dwellings, all suitable for construction in mining or lumber camps as well as industrial villages.<sup>72</sup> Minter distributed a catalog of house plans and specifications, in addition to supplying custom millwork, doors, windows, interior trim, mantels and other building supplies.

Of significance to the history of Reynoldstown was Minter's move to Greenville, South Carolina, during Reynoldstown's first phase of construction.<sup>73</sup> Greenville's position as a major textile center and the availability of warehouses and railroad connections attracted Minter. The company developed the "Minter System of Fabrication" and immediately began to diversify, even building "from scratch" housing, and won accolades locally.<sup>74</sup> The Greenville Chamber of Commerce highlighted Minter's arrival in their bimonthly publications by including photographs of the plant and glowing articles. A 1922 article said, "One of the most important manufacturing concerns in Greenville is the Minter Homes Company, organized with a capital of \$1,000,000 and with a monthly manufacturing volume of \$100,000. The

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<sup>70</sup>Kenova History, and Teel entry.

<sup>71</sup>National Trust, and Hunter, *Sears Homes*. From 1908 to 1915 Sears sold only plans; in 1916 Sears began marketing pre-cut homes or kits. Sears marketed over 450 different models of homes by mail order catalog, and continued to sell pre-cut homes of simplified design and lesser quality until 1940. Sears became the largest provider of kit houses. Montgomery Ward of Chicago introduced house plan books in 1910, but did not sell pre-cut houses until 1921. The brand name "Wardway Homes" was used from 1922 until 1931, featuring the "ready-cut" system; it closed its housing division in 1931.

<sup>72</sup>Wintz, *Nitro*; Nellis Coal Miner Memories; Cora Teel. Minter provided not only houses but buildings to create an entire community.

<sup>73</sup>Bainbridge: Minter moved into a portion of old Camp Sevier, a WWI camp on the northwest side of Greenville, where there were good railroad connections and warehouses for shipping houses.

<sup>74</sup>Wording is from a sign found in Lake Summit house, with "The Minter Homes Company--Greenville, S.C." written beneath.

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concern has a monthly payroll of 420,000 and has 250 employees.”<sup>75</sup> A later 1922 article reported Minter’s factory “daily turns out finished materials which are shipped all over the Southland,” with 300 to 400 railroad cars of raw lumber each month being manufactured and reshipped.<sup>76</sup>

The following year, an article reported,

Outstanding among the plants at Camp Sevier is the Minter Homes Company which, with a small beginning, has grown and prospered and today is probably as good an example of successful diversified industry as any community may have.... The Minter Homes Company has upon its books contracts that run well into the millions and are building homes for individuals, as well as corporations, not only in this immediate section but throughout the entire southeast. They have demonstrated that they can build a home for the millionaire, as well as for the cotton mill employee....<sup>77</sup>

The accolades were a mixed blessing. In 1923 Minter contracted to build the city's new Chamber of Commerce Building. The ten-story building was by far Minter’s largest project, but apparently contributed to Minter’s rapid decline. Minter had little experience in building major commercial structures and with a decline in their industrial orders, in April 1925 when the Chamber of Commerce building was only half finished, their Greenville operations went into receivership.<sup>78</sup>

Minter Homes’s offices elsewhere continued. Minter took out radio ads in Huntington, West Virginia, in 1927 and was listed in a 1930 directory in New York City. It also had offices in Kentucky. By 1954 Minter Homes had gone out of the ready-cut home business, concentrating its work on custom millwork, finished lumber, windows, doors, and other items for building contractors. With only six employees in Huntington in 1982-1983, the company finally closed its doors.<sup>79</sup>

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<sup>75</sup>Huntington, Roger S., “Greenville, A Foremost Building Center,” in *Civic and Commercial Journal*, April 1922, p. 13.

<sup>76</sup>“The Minter Homes Company,” in *Civic and Commercial Journal*, October 1922.

<sup>77</sup>“Greenville's New Industrial Section,” in the May 1923 *Civic and Commercial Journal*, p. 7; and personal communication with Heather Fearnbach.

<sup>78</sup>Judy Bainbridge, “The Old Chamber Building,” and personal communication.

<sup>79</sup>“Minter Homes Corp'n 18 E. 41<sup>st</sup>” in White-Orr's 1930 classified business directory--New York City section. Zanesville Times Recorder newspaper (Ohio), Mon 12/14/2004. Cora Teel, draft entry for West Virginia Encyclopedia.

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A 1946 newspaper article reported that most of the prefabricated or ready-cut houses in Reynoldstown were from the Minter Homes Company, and Tilley's history of the Reynolds Company reported that Cameron Park's (Reynoldstown's) houses were of the "Minter-Holmes variety" [*sic*]. The houses came by boxcar with pieces cut and marked for assembly. Windows, doors, and roofing were sent as part of the shipment. Plaster, foundations, wiring, and plumbing were bought locally. The houses took from two days to a week to complete. According to a 1946 interview with Irvin W. Grogan who was foreman for the Reynolds housing program, Minter's roofing material was asphalt shingles, almost the first of that type. He remembered that the roofing stood up extremely well compared to roofing then available.<sup>80</sup>

Although no records have been found that document which houses in Reynoldstown are Minter Homes, several house types in the district are similar to those in a 1916 Minter catalog. Minter offered a selection of side-gabled bungalows with full-front inset porches, among them "The Raleigh" (p. 21), "The Chesapeake" (p. 25), and "The Monterey" (p. 96), some with three front bays, some with five. In Reynoldstown, several houses are similar to "The Monterey," a 3-bay house Minter advertised as a "...cottage, or semi-bungalow, ... especially desirable where all the space is desired on one floor at low cost." Among similar houses in Reynoldstown are those at 850, 860, and 908 Camel Avenue and at 812, 820, 828, and 918 Rich Avenue. The Monterey catalog house shows a central hipped dormer and single porch posts, whereas most of the Reynoldstown houses use gable dormer variations and paired posts. All have the central chimney that in Minter's plan provides corner fireplaces for two rooms.

A frequent house type found on Jackson and Graham avenues is probably a Minter house. This is a hipped-roof house with an inset corner porch. Though small, the house is dignified by minor ornamentation such as a central hipped dormer, paired windows, and simple paired wood porch posts with minor upper stickwork. The Minter attribution is difficult to confirm because there is little available documentation of Minter plans, only a partial copy of a 1916 catalog; nevertheless, it is known that the houses were built in groups and completed quickly, and the frequent use of this house and the consistency of its design strongly suggest that it is a kit house.<sup>81</sup> Fourteen of these houses remain today.<sup>82</sup>

The Reynolds Tobacco Company's use of Minter Homes is of significance. Little is known of Minter's

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<sup>80</sup> *Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel*, 3/24/1946, p. 7B.

<sup>81</sup> The 1921 Sanborn Map shows all houses completed on west side of Graham with none yet on east side; 1921 city directory shows houses on both sides completed and occupied.

<sup>82</sup> Extant houses of this type are at 813, 832, 849, 903, 914, 920, and 927 Jackson Avenue, and at 815, 816, 822, 832, 835, 901, and 902 Graham Avenue.

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houses elsewhere in North Carolina. Two Minter houses are on the south side of Lake Summit near Tuxedo, North Carolina. The lake was formed in 1920 as a source of power and was early associated with Greenvillians. The two Minter houses are at the east end of the lake near the dam. They are believed to have been built around 1920 and to be the earliest houses at Lake Summit, possibly built for workers building the dam and lake, or for the engineer. During recent renovations of one of the houses, a small Minter sign with the slogan "Minter System of Fabrication" was found in the attic. The owners, who are the fourth generation of the family to own the houses, have understood that the Minter Company had planned to develop a public beach at that end of the lake near the trestle and to sell vacation cottages; however, the company went bankrupt before the beach project began, and the two houses were sold.<sup>83</sup> There are also several houses at the Erlanger Mill Village in Lexington, North Carolina, about twenty miles south of Winston-Salem, that are close twins to houses in Reynoldstown. Their association with Minter has not been documented, but appears likely. Erlanger, unlike Reynoldstown, was a mill village with a company store, a company YMCA, swimming pool, playground, tennis courts, schools, baseball fields, and Baptist and Methodist churches.<sup>84</sup> In Winston-Salem, Minter houses were also built in the Sunnyside neighborhood.<sup>85</sup>

For about twenty years the houses in Reynoldstown were owned by Reynolds Tobacco and rented to the residents. Many manufacturing companies, notably textile mills, built mill villages for their workers that included some combination of a supervisor's home, housing for workers, a church, a school, a YMCA, a post office, and the company store. Their purpose was to provide lodging for textile workers close to the mill. However, Reynoldstown was unlike the textile villages both physically and in its function. It was a residential neighborhood built in an effort to reduce the critical housing shortage in Winston-Salem and to promote home ownership. The area was far from Reynolds' factories, and it was a neighborhood, not a contained village.

### The Shift to African American occupancy

The 1931 opening of Atkins High School was the impetus of the neighborhood's dramatic shift from a predominantly white to an all-black neighborhood in a matter of a year or two. Atkins was an African

<sup>83</sup> Frances Holcombe and Stanford McMillan, former and current owners. Houses are on the east end of South Lake Summit Road just southwest of the dam. Family tradition suggests that the houses may have been built by Mr. Montgomery, a Greenvillian who developed the lake, and soon purchased as summer cottages by Adolph Vermont, a Belgian who was chairman of the Modern Languages Department at Converse College in Spartanburg and great grandfather of the current owners. Deed searches of the houses were not conducted for this nomination; they might shed light on this history.

<sup>84</sup> Fearnbach, Heather, application for National Register Study List for Erlanger Mill Village, October 2005.

<sup>85</sup> *Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel*, 3/24/1946, p. 7B

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American high school built on Cameron Avenue just a few blocks north of Reynoldstown. In 1924, the East Fourteenth Street School had been built as a Colored Graded School; the construction of Atkins a few years later created several blocks shown on a city map as "14th Street Park (Colored)." This had an immediate effect on Reynoldstown. The 1931 city directory shows that five of Reynoldstown's six avenues were occupied solely by whites in 1931. Just a year later the directory shows the entire neighborhood populated by African Americans.

Two families, one black and one white, portray these changes. The first was the Carters, a prominent African American family. John A. Carter taught at Winston-Salem Teachers College (now Winston-Salem State University) and was principal at Columbian Heights High School. He bought the lot at 1100 Rich Avenue in 1929, and by 1931 he and his wife, Alice M., had moved from Columbian Heights to their new two-story Colonial Revival house on the corner just across Tenth Street from the white residents of Reynoldstown. Mr. Carter was the first principal of the new Atkins High School one block north. City Directories show that the Carters were the first African Americans to move near Reynoldstown with others, mostly teachers, soon to follow.

The second family was Asa and Millie Lee, both white, who moved into one of Reynolds Tobacco's new rental houses on Camel Avenue in 1920. For the next ten years, all of the Lees' neighbors were white. In a rapid shift, by 1932 the Lees were the only white residents remaining, and when Gertrude and Rufus Johnson, he a black Reynolds employee, moved into the Lees' house in 1934, the transformation of this street from one of totally white residents to totally black was complete.

After 1931 all blocks of Reynoldstown were occupied by African Americans. It was not until 1937 and 1938 that the Reynolds Company finally sold the houses, with all sold by 1942.<sup>86</sup> The area had been solidly African American for several years when the houses and lots became available for sale. Because the Reynolds houses were built with large vacant lots as side yards, privately-owned new houses were built between the older Reynolds houses. The alternating pattern of 1920s and 1940s houses demonstrates the progression from renters' houses to homeowners' and from white housing to black.

The transformation of the neighborhood from solidly white to solidly black certainly reflects the "white-flight" tendency and is as well indicative of the prosperity of the time. With the success of the tobacco and textile industries came people and with the people came the need for services and even more numerous employment opportunities. Winston-Salem's recovery from the Depression was more rapid than some other cities, and Reynoldstown became home to a prosperous and growing African American middle class. Prominent families moved to Reynoldstown. Among them were Hosea V. Price, attorney; Harold

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<sup>86</sup>Except the lots at 819 Graham (1931), 828 Graham (1933), 853 & 927 Cameron (1936), and 921, 923, & 927 Rich (1936).

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Kennedy, attorney; Clark Brown, funeral home owner, Albert H. Anderson, principal of several schools; and Togo West, who became U.S. Secretary of the Army and U.S. Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

The neighborhood was the residence of many of the city's prominent African Americans whose influence affected the city, but it is the entirety of the neighborhood which gives it its significance. Reynoldstown was made up of the blocks of dwelling houses for lower-level tobacco employees, for the more specialized, and for the professionals and tradesmen who benefited abundantly from the growth of the tobacco industry.

### ENGINEERING

The bridge over Falling Branch is a highly significant engineering structure in the district. It was built in 1920 by the R. J. Reynolds Company as the Cameron Avenue entrance to Reynoldstown, then known as Cameron Park. The bridge appears to be among the earliest extant examples of its construction type in the eastern United States. The bridge has been evaluated as "a rare, nicely detailed, and technologically significant example of slab bridge construction with mushroom columns. It is the only bridge of the mushroom column design in North Carolina, and one of the few known examples in the eastern United States."<sup>87</sup>

The evaluation by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers continues:

The mushroom column design was developed by engineer Claude A. P. Turner, who first used it for the Johnson-Bovey Building in Minneapolis in 1905-06. He received a patent in 1908. The mushroom column with its flared capital provided a conical spreading out of the cross-sectional area to reduce the concentration of shearing stress around where the slab meets the column. The economies of the mushroom-column slab construction were most obvious in the case of warehouses and factories where the design could be used to increase overhead space and reduce the number of interior columns and beams in comparison to other available framing techniques. Other engineers went on to develop variations on Turner's pattern of using reinforcing bars for the mushroom-column slab, and the details of which reinforcing system were used with this bridge cannot be identified without plans [no plans were found in city or DOT files].

The use of mushroom columns for industrial and commercial buildings was popular in the 1910s and 1920s, including for factories and warehouses in Winston-Salem and the Piedmont, but its application to bridges was never common. (In fact, it seems a good

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<sup>87</sup> Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers in report to NCDOT.

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educated guess that this bridge was influenced by factory construction in the Winston-Salem vicinity at about this time.) The first mushroom-column slab bridge in the United States was the Lafayette Avenue overpass of the Soo Line in St. Paul, Minnesota, built in 1909 with C.A.P. Turner as a consultant. Other significant examples including the 1913 union pacific Railroad over north Main St. in Riverside, California, and notably the upper deck of Wacker Drive in Chicago, built in 1921-25. The mushroom-column bridge design never made great inroads on the east coast but some known examples include the 12th St. Viaduct of route 1/9 in Jersey City, New Jersey, built in the mid-1920s as the approach to the Holland Tunnel, and a pair of overpass bridges in Wilmington, Delaware, built in the late 1930s.<sup>88</sup>

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<sup>88</sup> NC DOT's Historic Bridge Inventory Report (2003) by Lichtenstein Consulting Engineers, Inc.; and write-up prepared by Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Planning Department. DOT ID No. 330373.



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### Interviews

Shedrick Adams, resident.

Judith G. Bainbridge, Greenville historian and professor of English at Furman University; personal communication regarding Minter Homes.

Alex and Freddie Barber, brothers, former residents; Alex is current resident.

George Booie, resident.

Dr. William H. Bruce, Jr., African-American doctor, son of doctor involved in real estate.

Clara Owens Cloud, resident.

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Heather Fearnbach. Personal communication regarding her study of Erlanger Mill Village.

William R. Hairston, Jr., grandson of former residents.

Lois Hanes, resident.

Bessie Henderson, resident.

Frances Holcombe, whose grandfather, Adolph Vermont, bought two Minter houses at Lake Summit, NC.  
Minter sign found in attic.

Walter Johnson, resident.

Stanford McMillan, current owner of Minter house at Lake Summit.

Mrs James Medlock, resident.

Molly Rawls, granddaughter of Irvin W. Grogan who supervised first phase of construction at Reynoldstown  
(then Cameron Park).

Carla Brown Rumph, granddaughter of Clark and Macie Brown.

Ida Ruth Staplefoote, resident.

Dee Jones Washington, current resident and daughter of former resident.

Dolores Watson, owner of Hosea Price house, 915 Cameron Avenue.

Elizabeth Lovie West, former resident Reynoldstown.

Ella Whitworth, longtime resident and board member of Society for the Study of Afro-American History in  
Winston-Salem and Forsyth County.

Charlie Wilson, 91-year-old former RJR employee who came from South Carolina as a child.

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### 10. Geographical Data

#### UTM References

	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
E:	17	E 569665	N 3995730

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The property included in this nomination consists of the parcels shown within the heavy black line on the attached Forsyth County Tax Map at a 1" = 150' scale.

#### Boundary Justification

The Reynoldstown Historic District is a definable geographic area that is distinguished from its surroundings by changes in land use and by a documented pattern of historic development. Boundaries of the district have been drawn to include all contributing resources (houses, outbuildings, alleys, and a bridge) associated historically with the two development periods of the Reynoldstown neighborhood, while excluding noncontributing properties wherever possible.

#### Photographs

The following information pertains to the photographs that accompany this nomination.

Name & location of property:	Reynoldstown Historic District Winston-Salem, Forsyth Co., NC
Photographer:	Langdon E. Oppermann
Date of Photo:	June 2006
Location of original negative:	Historic Preservation Office NC Division of Archives & History Raleigh, NC

Photographs are keyed to historic district map

1. 812 Rich Avenue (larger side-gabled bungalow)
2. 908 Camel Avenue (larger side-gabled bungalow)
3. 814 Graham Avenue (front-gabled with front-gabled porch)
4. 912 Graham Avenue (front-gabled with front-gabled porch)
5. 815 Graham Avenue (hipped with hipped dormer)

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6. 859 Cameron Avenue (Tudor Revival)
7. 915 Cameron Avenue (Colonial Revival)
8. 911 Rich Avenue (minimal traditional)
9. Garage at 903 Cameron Avenue
10. 808 Graham Ave (non-contributing house)
11. Streetscape 800 block (E side) Rich Avenue
12. Streetscape 800 block (W side) Rich Avenue
13. Mushroom columns of bridge on Cameron Ave over Falling Branch